THE NEW NORTH.

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RHINELANDER!

MORE ABOUT THE HUSTLING CITY OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

WHY IT BOOMS AND PROSPERS

Enterprise and Correct Business Methods Makes the City Grow, and the Growth Is of the Right Kind.

Our Superior Manufacturing Facilities, Room for More Factories, and the Kinds that will Find Encouragement Here. Many Resources in which all may share. Excellent School System and Good Churches. Notes on Business Industries.

PART THREE.

THE rapid growth of Rhinelander is a surprise, not only to our citizens, but also to the outside world. That she is a progressive and enterprising city is the general verdict. Friends, residents of other cities and commercial travelers, the general traveling public who go to and fro to the ends of the country with open eyes, and whose means of comparison are broader than a continent, all unite in the expression that Rhinelander is a live and growing city. We don't see how the verdict could be otherwise. Its splendid site, busy manufacturing industries, substantial public buildings and business houses, its pleasant homes, good churches and schools and its general air of thrift and comfort, certainly entitle it to that distinction.

In the general good order that prevails, in its support of schools and churches may be traced much of its success. The spirit, the push, the enterprise, the freedom and fearless independence of its people are the growth of broad experience and wise vision bred of familiarity with the expanse of the broad west.

As the years go by the steady progress made is plainly visible, and with this city's interests in such keeping we need have no fear for its future prosperity. Rhinelander has not arrived to the acme of her success. She is still in her infancy, being only ten years old. Time and the development of her resources will accomplish wonders. She has during one decade become a city of over ,000 inhabitants, and the growth has mostly been made during the last four years. She will continue to increase in population, in wealth and importance. Real estate values are increasing, and new buildings are constantly being erected in all parts of the city, and Rhinelander to-day offers more advantages to citizens and those who are seeking a desirable place to locate permanently than any other city twice its size in Wisconsin.

Desirable as we claim that Rhinelander is of itself, for those seeking homes for themselves and families, or for the pursuit of business in its ordinary established lines, or for the founding of new industries, we could not use such strong terms of commendation if the only inducements were based upon the city itself. But we are in the midst of the richest section of the state in the way of material for manufacturing purposes, for which there must be a constant and growing demand.

We have refered in recent issues of THE NEW NORTH, to the large mills and manufacturing industries of Rhinelander, and there are many more that ought to be established here. Every one of them would be one profitable to the owner and a valuable acquisition to the city. They need not necessarily be on a large scale. Go into any grocery or hardware store in the city and enumerate the number of little articles made of wood, and which might be made here as well as elsewhere, and one will be astonished. We have all the different kinds of woods in this county peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of these articles, and they can be made here cheaper than most any other place. Let us have some of these little industries to go with the large ones already located here, for they will bring operatives, life, profits. We are pleased to learn that this matter is already being seriously considered by interested parties, and have reason to believe that at no distant day, they will become a reality.

Rhinelander has not been backward in taking hold of anything that would be of benefit to the city, and she, like other places of note, has her Advancement Association, whose object is to further the interests of the place, and all working for one common cause much good work is bound to be accomplished. This organization is composed of the business men of the city, who are desirous of developing our facilities for the good of all our citizens, and is well deserving of the support and hearty good will of all who wish to see Rhinelander prosper.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Conforming to the requirements of the age of progress, and readily appreciating the fact that a people to be free, intelligent and useful must be educated, our citizens have sought, by extending a liberal hand, to further and promote within our midst the benificent scheme of popular education. Rhinelander has said to her citizens, "Educate your children, instruct your youth, without money and without price," thus placing within the reach of all, even the lowest, humblest and poorest, a good and generous education. And one can truly say that our public schools have been maintained with commendable generosity. The seeds planted by our earlier citizens a decade ago have since ripened into their fuller and broader harvest, which during the past five years has made the schools of Rhinelander second in efficiency to no other city of its size in the state. We have substantial school buildings, supplied with modern conveniences, and our principal and teachers are among the best in Wisconsin, and the schools are in a flourishing condition.

The schools of the town of Pelican are conducted under the township system of school government, which is under the jurisdiction of a school board composed of the clerks of the different districts in the town which controls all the schools of the town as well as the graded schools and the free high school of the village of Rhinelander. Besides the Rhinelander public schools there is the Pelican school, Stella school, Lago school, Curran school, Cuenin school and Sanders school in the township of Pelican, and in all there is an enrollment of nearly 1,000 scholars. We shall devote our attention to the Rhinelander schools proper in this article, however.

FIRST SCHOOL.

From the early settlement of the town, attention was given to education, and in 1883 the Brown Bro's and the Lake Shore Railroad Company donated a half block of land where the present high school building now stands, and a small school house, 16x24 feet, was built. Miss Jennie Loomis—now Mrs. Alex McRae—was the teacher, having eight pupils. As the place grew, the need of more commodious quarters was seen, to accommodate the increasing number of scholars. Year after year the school fund was increased till now only nine years after the first school was started in Rhinelander with only eight scholars in attendance, we have four buildings and the school property is valued at $36,000 while the enrollment of pupils is 700, and the average attendance is about 600.

THE SCHOOL BOARD

consists of the following gentlemen: Paul Browne, president; John C. Curran, vice president; Sam S. Miller, secretary; directors, E. M. Hagen, J. C. Curran, August Hoffaker, S. C. Ketner, Paul Browne, W. E. Brown, E. L. Dimick.

THE TEACHERS.

High School.—Geo. Peterson, principal; Mary E. Oakey, assistant. Grammar Department, Nina Newman. Intermediate Departments—Alice Bray, principal McCord School, M. Griswold, principal Curran School, Carrie Bray, High School building. Second Primary Department—May Barnet, Maggie Richardson, Hattie E. Lord. First Primary Department—Belle Newman, Cora Crowe, Addie Levake, Myrtle Westenhaver, Addie Rezin. Buttrick School—W. H. Rezin.

THE COURSE OF STUDY,

consists of twelve years, and there is a perfect gradation from the primary to the high school, as follows: First Primary, first year. Reading written forms of familiar words learned from the board and used in easy combinations; continued lessons from the board in connection with the chart and make the transition from script to print. Associate the written forms of names with the objects or pictures, and use the words in oral sentences. Combine word and sentence methods. Copy words and sentences, and introduce spelling after the word as a whole is mastered. Beginning the First Reader. Numbers, rapid recognition of groupes of objects to ten. Develop the ideas of the numbers and the operations by means of objects, and introduce the signs of operation by simple concrete problems. Notation and numeration to thirty, and combinations to ten. Second year.—Reading. The First Reader is completed and work from the board continued, supplimentary reading introduced. Second Reader commenced and important words from the reading lessons spelled. Drills are also given in recognition and pronunciation of words. Language exercises. Addition of figures, and penmanship is commenced, and preparation made for the study of geography and drawing.

Second Primary, third year. Reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, language and oral exercises.

Intermediate.—Reading, arithmetic, geography, spelling, penmanship and language.

Grammar.—Reading, American history, spelling, arithmetic, geography, penmanship. Finish the text and study "Special Geography of Wisconsin." Botany and physiology are also taken up as a special language and science study.

High School.—First year. Reading, arithmetic, grammar, physiology, drawing, sentential analysis. Second year. Reading and orthoepy, algebra, physical geography, U. S. History, bookkeeping, composition, advanced algebra, botany, word analysis. Third year. Plane geometry, U. S. constitutions, ancient history or german, Wisconsin constitution, English history, solid geometry, rhetoric. Fourth year. Physics, English literature, german, mental science, theory and art, reviews. Rhetorical exercises and writing are taught throughout the course.

The high school is provided with two libraries. The reading library contains 365 volumes, and the reference library fifty volumes, among which are Chambers' Britanica and Appleton's Encyclopaedias. Free text books are furnished the scholars. The high school is provided with a physical apparatus, and the schools are provided with slate blackboards. The high school is in such a condition now that pupils can be prepared to enter the State University.

The number graduating from the high school has steadily increased, both absolutely and relatively to the number entering. The latter fact is due to the more stringent requirements of the lower grades. At the end of the present school year there will be eight graduates which will be the largest number ever graduated from these schools at one time. It is the aim of the principal and teachers to pay as much attention to the lower grades as to the higher, and not to slight the studies because they are not in advance classes, as they consider that if a pupil is familiar with the lower branches, he or she will be much better prepared to take up the higher studies and successfully complete them. The teachers are all thorough in their work, and Mr. Geo. Peterson, the superintendent of the schools, is a thorough disciplinarian and educator, teaching after the best methods adapted by the leading graded schools of the country, and under his management the Rhinelander schools have rapidly advanced. He has been teaching eleven years, and was principal of the high school at Maiden Rock, Wis., one year, principal of the Baldwin (Wis.) high school one year, and conducted a teacher's summer school at Ellsworth, Wis., four seasons. He passed a rigid examination, and has a state life certificate for teaching. He keeps a complete system of records of work of all the schools in this city, so that each pupil's progress can be traced from the primary schools till they graduate in from the high school.

The city has four good school buildings, and two more will be erected next year. We doubt if there is another place of this size in the state that can boast of better public schools than Rhinelander possesses.

THE CHURCHES

are the visible monuments of reverence to God and a belief in after life. There are policemen to arrest evil doers, soldiers to quell riots, courts to adjust difficulties, and have kept back many of the tides of vice. They have been sunshine for the shadowed, rest for the weary, strength for the frail, home for the outcast, hope for the despairing, and heaven for the penitent. They have been moral defenders of incalculable benefit, schools of enlightenment to young and old and results of the highest culture and enjoyment. The number and character of our churches indicate that the highest and best part of nature has kept pace with the secular thrift that has been so marked.

From the time that Deacon Tibbits, of Antigo, preached the first sermon in 1883, in a small building near the Rapids House, to a few people, the advancement of our religious societies has been steady, till now we have seven churches—the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic and three Lutheran societies—with Sunday schools attached, and all are well attended. In 1886 the first church building was erected by the Congregationalists, who in 1890 erected their new church, which is modern and more commodious. Since that first church building was erected in 1886—a period of less than six years—six others have made their appearance, and the church property of Rhinelander is now valued at $42,000. Our citizens and business men generally have contributed to their support, which speaks well for the city. The pastors of these churches are earnest advocates of their different creeds, and as a whole are united in one common cause, using their best efforts to promote the welfare of the community.

We have two opera houses which furnish our people with good places for amusement. We are also well provided with secret societies, as follows: John A. Logan Post, No. 232, G. A. R. Oneida Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F. Pelican Encampment, No. 18, D. D. Fellows' Camp. Rhinelander Lodge, No. 242, F. & A. M. Flambeau Lodge, No. 73, K. of P. W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, S. of V. Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

We have in the series of articles published in the NEW NORTH during the past few weeks, tried to truthfully represent Rhinelander's facilities and industries, and to show up the city as it really is, and if we have succeeded in arousing a larger measure of individual and public interest, and in directing attention in a greater degree to one of the most enterprising small cities in the Northwest, the ambition which prompted its production will be gratified, and the labor involved will not have been in vain.

Again, to-day, will be found a continuation of the articles relating to our business men and their interests, and a large extra edition of the NEW NORTH is published and circulated. Other articles of the same character will appear in future issues.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Establishment.—The Superior Goods Produced.

BUT few directions there are in which human inquiry can be more profitably extended than in tracing back through past years, the development of industry. The past furnishes lessons for the future, and inculcates the truth, that the natural law of properly directed human endeavor is one of growth, and that industry and energy achieve results which overreach the expectations of those enjoying their fruits. The extensive logging and mill interests of Northern Wisconsin have brought into requisition improved facilities and tools to successfully accomplish the work, and as a result has necessitated the establishment of firms making a specialty of manufacturing and carrying an almost unlimited stock called for by the logger or mill man. The history of the growth of a small manufacturing industry into a large business enterprise always proves interesting to the reading public. Several instances of manufacturing expansion are to be found in Rhinelander, and as one of the notable ones we will cite

THE GIANT SLEIGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

whose works are located on the corner of Thayer and Rives streets, which has by energy and perserverence been brought to a state of prominence. The foundation of the business was laid in May, 1886, by Johnson Bro's, who conducted it till the fall of 1888, when Peter Johnson, one of the proprietors, died, but the business was continued under the firm name of Johnson Bros., till 1890, when A. M. Rogers bought Peter Johnson's interest and the firm was then Johnson & Rogers till July 1891, F. W. Cain bought Mr. Johnson's interest, and the firm of Rogers & Cain conducted it till February, 1892, when E. W. Anderson, senior member of the present company became Mr. Cain's successor, and on September 1, of the present year his brother, E. S. Anderson, bought Mr. Rogers' interest, and the present company of Anderson Bros. was founded. The business has developed each succeeding year, and during the present year its sales have largely increased. The Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Company are manufacturers of and dealers in carriages, cutters, sleighs, wagons, logging wheels, and lumbermen's supplies. The goods that they manufacture are noted for their completeness and durability and hence are having large sales. Both members of the company are enterprising practical business men, and every job built in the establishment is under their personal supervision. Mr. E. S. Anderson has charge of the financial part of the business, and E. W. Anderson the manufacturing department. He is a practical blacksmith of twenty-five years experience, most of this time being spent in the Northern country where the best of work is required, especially among lumbermen, which has given him a knowledge of this class of work, which is required to be the very best. As a skilled mechanic he has a well earned reputation, and no job is allowed to leave the works unless perfect in every respect.

THE FACTORY BUILDING

is 50x60 feet, two stories. On the first floor is situated a band saw, resaw, planer, boring machine, bolt cutter, turning lathe, spoke tenanter, drill press, tire-bender, emory wheels, grind stone, and three forges, for the blacksmiths. The engine and boiler house adjoining is provided with a good engine which propels the machinery in the working department of the main building. The paint shop and store room is located on the second floor of the main building. An addition will be built and the works enlarged during the coming spring to meet the wants of an increasing business. Twenty men are employed in the establishment during the busy season, and are among the best mechanics in the Northwest. This company make a specialty of manufacturing the

GIANT SLEIGH AND TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS

for lumbermen's use. The Giant logging sleigh with the Giant sleigh knee, which is so favorably known to lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin, has recently been greatly improved, which makes it now without any doubt the best and most durable logging sleigh made. This improvement consists of a brace beam in place of the solid beam and truss, formerly used, which while it lightens the beam at the same time strengthens it. The knee is reduced from a forty-six pounds cast iron to a twenty-one pounds malleable iron knee, which is fitted to the brace on the beam and does away with the iron truss formerly used. The capacity of this beam is now fully 20,000 pounds strength, and it is impossible to break it at any one place by the heaviest log or load. It will have to be literally crushed if it gives away. The sleigh has been lowered three inches, which makes it more desirable for loading. This improvement will also be appreciated. The sleigh is constructed in such a manner that if any part of it should happen to get out of repair it can be easily repaired. One hundred set of these sleighs are being made this year by this company.

THEIR TUBULAR STEEL AXLE WAGON

is one of the strongest, most durable and easy running wagons made. Its strongest feature is in the axle. Every man who uses a wagon knows that the axle is the most likely to give out first, especially when used for drawing heavy loads. And also that a solid axle has not the strength of a hollow axle, for the reason that the strain is all in one place, which causes it to break suddenly. With the hollow or tubular axle the weight is so distributed that it does not rest on any one place, thus giving it more strength, and making it not so liable to break. Every part of these wagons are made upon honor, from the very best material, and the workmanship is a most notable feature. These are points that have made them popular wherever used.

THEIR TOTE SLEIGHS, TRAM CARTS AND TRUCKS

are made on the same superior principle and of the very best wood and iron. Two hundred set of tote sleighs will be manufactured the present season, and the facilities of the establishment are such that a set of tote sleighs can and has been turned out in the space of four hours. This company made ten set of sleighs for the lumber firm of Mickeljohn & Oleson, and they are giving the best satisfaction. The best thoroughly seasoned oak and elm are used in their logging and tote sleighs.

COLD SHUTS, NECK YOKES, WHIFFLETREES,

eveners, chains, chain hooks, etc., are also manufactured, and the best makes of cant stalks, peavies, pike poles, skidding tongs, iron, steel and blacksmith's coal are dealt in. This firm have recently taken the agency for this section of the state for the

SWEET BRO'S TOTE SLEIGHS

made at Fond du Lac, and well known in lumber sections of Wisconsin, and will sell them as cheap as they can be bought for of the manufacturers. They also handle

THE LA BELLE WAGON,

made at Superior, and which is favorably known everywhere as one of the best and most durable wagons in the market. The best makes of carriages and buggies are also handled. Their

TRAVOYS, OX YOKE AND LOGGING WHEELS.

They have also a large stock of travoys, ox yoke and logging wheels which they are selling at the right prices. Their logging wheels are noted for their superior strength and durability. Odd work of any kind in their line is done in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

has always been made a special feature of this company's operations, and particular attention is given to blacksmithing, and repairing of all kinds in their line, especially to lumbermen's work, that always coming first and receiving prompt attention, and their facilities being such that the work can be done promptly and in a first-class manner.

PAINTING AND SIGN WRITING

is also accomplished in the best style, first-class workmen being employed in the workshop.

The Giant Sleigh Company's trade extends throughout Northern Wisconsin where such goods as they manufacture and handle are used. This has been gained by attention to the wants of their patrons, and supplying them with such a class of work and goods as they could conscientiously recommend, hence they are worthy their success, and their establishment is recognized among our solid manufacturing industries.

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THE MESSAGE

President Harrison Reviews Governmental Affairs.

He Declares the Present One of the Most Prosperous of Eras.

To the Protective System, He Thinks, Much of This Is Due.

The Result of the Election, However, Means a New Policy.

Revision of the Tariff Law Should Be Left to the New Congress.

No Recommendations on the Silver Question—The Finances — Reciprocity—Foreign Relations, Etc.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following are the most important points in President Harrison's message to congress:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In submitting my annual message to congress, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will I believe show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

Wealth of the Country.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

Railway Statistics.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

The Census.

The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,839,670. In 1890, the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,884. In 1880, the number of employes was 1,301,388. In 1890, the number of employes was 2,251,134. In 1880, the wages earned were $501,965,778. In 1890, the wages earned were $1,221,170,454. In 1880, the value of the product was $2,711,579,899. In 1890, the value of the product was $4,860,286,837.

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880 which were included in 1890 accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these 75 cities an increase in the capital employed of $1,522,745,604; in the value of the product of $2,024,236,166; in wages earned of $677,943,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of 856,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $386 in 1880 to $547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants 108; the new capital invested amounts to $40,449,050 and the number of additional employes to 37,285.

The Cotton Industry.

The Textile World for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the southern states. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York cotton exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the union September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,396,000 bales and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1869 to 1892 inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent., while during the same period the increase in the consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

Tin Plate.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892 there were thirty two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was $5,000,000 and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production of the quarter ended September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds.

Some Labor Statistics.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about 6,000 manufacturing establishments in that state embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing sixty-seven different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of $31,315,130.68 in the value of the product and of $6,377,925.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the state of Massachusetts shows that 3,745 industries in that state paid $129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against $126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of $3,335,945, and that there was an increase of $9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

Pig Iron.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-92 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

Exports and Imports.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports) during the last fiscal year was $1,857,680,610, an increase of $128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was $1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by $400,358,591, an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports of $17,513,754.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to $1,030,278,148, exceeding by $145,797,338 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by $202,875,686. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of $265,142,671, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was $829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by $135,215,916. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports free of duty amounted to $457,999,658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent. of the total value of imports, as compared with 43.35 per cent. in 1891, and 33.66 per cent. in 1890.

Internal Commerce.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,295,959 tons.

On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and the tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,405,046 tons and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,684,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,421,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river. And it should be said that the season of the Detroit river was but 228 days, while, of course, in London and Liverpool the season was of the entire year. The vessel tonnage passing through the St. Mary's canal of the fiscal year 1892 amounted to 9,828,874 tons, and the freight tonnage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons, against 23,209,619 tons in 1891. The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,398,609 tons of freight, compared with 691,344,437 tons in 1890, an increase of 13,054,172 tons.

Savings Banks.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent., and the amount of deposits from $149,277,504 in 1860 to $1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was $1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage earners. The bank clearances for five months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to $41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to $45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of $4,140,211,139.

An Era of Prosperity.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders: he must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction. But, while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the government prosperity.

Value of Farm Products.

The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,363,646,866 in 1860 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625,106 and their value $210,193,925; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,398,019 and the value $241,031,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value $544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value $570,749,155.

American Toilers Well Off.

If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that the wages or prices, the returns for honest toil are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall river.

Due to Protection.

I believe that the protective system which now for something like thirty years has prevailed in our legislation has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our constitution and government were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citizenship in peace and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

A New Tariff Policy Demanded.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that the duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were, as I supposed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

Democrats Should Revise the Tariff.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible, also, that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect. Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectation has been, in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

Will Await Results.

We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and of a protective tariff, but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employes and the employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage-earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in like callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workman as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice. A general process of wage reduction cannot be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed, I believe, is possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production, without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained, are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

The Administration.

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, which are herewith submitted, have very naturally included a resume of the whole work of the administration with the transactions of the last fiscal year. The attention, not only of congress, but of the country, is again invited to the methods of administrating which have been pursued and the results which have been attained. Public revenues amounting to $1,414,079,292.28 have been collected and disbursed without loss from misappropriation, without a single defalcation of such importance as to attract the public attention, and at a diminished per cent of cost for collection. The public business has not only been transacted with fidelity but progressively, and with a view of giving to the people in the fullest possible degree the benefits of a service established and maintained for their protection and comfort.

Foreign Relations.

Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

Reciprocity.

There have been negotiated and concluded, under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain, for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. Of these, those with Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary have been concluded since my last annual message. Under these trade arrangements a free or unfavored admission has been secured in every case for an important list of American products. Especial care has been taken to secure markets for farm products in order to relieve the great underlying industry of the depression which the lack of an adequate foreign market for our surplus often brings. An opening has also been made for manufactured products that will undoubtedly, if this policy is maintained, greatly augment our export trade. The full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized instantly. New lines of trade are to be opened. The commercial traveler must survey the field. The manufacturer must adapt his goods to the new markets and facilities for exchange must be established. This work has been well begun, our merchants and manufacturers have entered the new fields with courage and enterprise. In the case of food products, and especially with Cuba, the trade did not need to wait and the immediate results have been most gratifying. If this policy and these trade arrangements can be continued in force and aided by the establishment of American steamship lines, I do not doubt that we shall, within a short period, secure fully one-third of the total trade of the countries of Central and South America, which now amounts to about $600,000,000 annually. In 1885 we had only 8 per cent. of this trade.

The following statistics show the increase in our trade with the countries with which we have reciprocal trade agreements from the date when such agreements went into effect up to September 30, 1892, the increase being in some almost wholly and in others in an important degree the result of these agreements.

The domestic exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary have increased in value from $47,673,753 to $57,993,001, an increase of $10,319,318, or 21.63 per cent. With American countries the value of our exports has increased from $41,160,285 to $51,613,598, an increase of $10,453,313, or 25.67 per cent. The total increase in the value of exports to all the countries with which we have reciprocity agreements has been $20,772,621. This increase is chiefly in wheat, flour, meat and dairy products, and in manufactures of iron, steel and lumber.

The Seal Question.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific ocean, and perhaps should not, unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the president (by proclamation) to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels, in case either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration, or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great care and industry by Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represent this government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry for the benefit of all nations will be attained.

Relations with Canada.

During the past year a suggestion was received through the British minister that the Canadian government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging, upon terms of mutual advantage, the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States and a conference was held at Washington, with Mr. Blaine acting for this government and the British minister at this capital and three members of the Dominion cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain. The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer to the United States, in exchange for the concessions asked, the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question. The benefits of an exchange of natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada. Some other topics of interest were considered in the conference, and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan boundary and the waters of Passamaquoddy bay adjacent to Eastport, Me., and in the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the Coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern border. The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland canal, which was presented to congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Mary's Falls canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The secretary of the treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence, as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own sea ports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

International Copyright.

International copyright has been extended to Italy by proclamation in conformity with the act of March 3, 1891, upon assurance being given that Italian law permits the citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to subjects of Italy. By a special convention, proclaimed January 15, 1892, reciprocal provisions of copyright have been applied between the United States and Germany. Negotiations are in progress with other countries to the same end.

The Nicaraguan Canal.

I repeat with great earnestness the recommendations which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal.

The Monetary Conference.

The congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver was accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22nd of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what result may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

Our Finances.

The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details:

First—That the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,200, and the annual interest charge, $11,684,469.

Second—That there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178.70, an excess of $114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889.

Third—That under the existing tariff up to December 1 about $93,000,000 of revenues, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest, while the government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.66. There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,467.98. The surplus in the treasury and bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off $42,069,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,284,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,784,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $32,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the secretary at $463,336,350.44, and the expenditures at $461,336,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $2,000,000. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be $20,992,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are $490,121,365.38 and the estimated appropriations $457,261,335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over the expenditures of $32,860,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund. In the recommendation of the secretary that the sinking fund law be repealed I concur. The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30, 1892, has already exceeded the requirements by the sum of $990,510,681.49. The retirement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of compulsion. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use any casual surplus. To the balance of $32,860,030.05 of receipts over expenditures for the year 1894, should be added the estimated surplus at the beginning of the year, $20,992,377.03, and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the secretary, about $44,000,000, of estimated unexpended appropriations.

Cause of the Drain.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserves, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation upon our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury gold are in an important degree political, and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

The Silver Question.

During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor $51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02¾ July 1, 1891, and the lowest $.83 March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has as yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to the legislation upon this subject.

The War Department.

The report of the secretary of war brings again to the attention of congress some important suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urged that they be pressed. Our army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis.

Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general is by law submitted directly to congress, but I cannot refrain from saying that he has conducted the increasing work of the department of justice with great professional skill. He has in several directions secured from the courts decisions giving increased protection to the officers of the United States and bringing some classes of crime that escaped local cognizance and punishment unto the tribunals of the United States, where they could be tried with impartiality.

The aggregate of claims pending against the government in the court of claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly $400,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before the court for examination. When to these are added the Indian depredation claims and the French spoliation claims an aggregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of these claims the government is at a disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the government has to send agents to rummage for what they can find. This difficulty is peculiarly great where the fact to be established is the disloyalty of the claimant during the war. If this great threat against our revenues is to have no other check certainly congress should supply the department of justice with appropriations sufficiently liberal to secure the best legal talent in the defense of these claims and to pursue its vague search for evidence effectively.

The Postal Service.

The report of the postmaster general shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the great business of that department. The remarkable increase in revenues, in the number of post offices and in the miles of mail interchange furnishes further evidences of the high state of prosperity which our people are enjoying. New offices mean new hamlets, towns routes mean the extension of our border settlements and increased revenues mean an active commerce.

For the three years ended June 30, 1892, the postal revenue amounted to $197,744,359, which was an increase of $52,263,150 over the revenue for the three years ended June 30, 1888, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ended June 30, 1888. No such increase as that shown for the past three years has ever previously appeared in the revenues of the department. The postmaster general has extended to the post offices in the larger cities the merit system of promotion, introduced by my direction into the department here, and it has resulted there, as in the departments, in a large volume of work and that better done.

Foreign Mail Service.

Ever since our merchant marine was driven from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion, the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage moneys, our grain and meats have been taken at our own docks, and our large imports there laid down by foreign ship masters. An increasing torrent of American travel to Europe has contributed a vast sum annually to the dividends of foreign ship owners. The balance of trade shown by the books of our custom houses has been largely reduced and in many years altogether extinguished by this constant strain. In the year 1892 only 12.3 per cent. of our imports were brought in American vessels. These great foreign steamships maintained by our traffic are many of them under contracts with their respective governments by which in time of war they will become a part of their armed naval establishments. Profiting by our commerce in peace, they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war. I have felt and have before expressed the feeling that this condition of things was both intolerable and disgraceful. A wholesome change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the postmaster general for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates $954,123.33. As one of the results already reached sixteen American steamships, of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing $7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards.

The estimated tonnage of all steamships required under existing contracts is 165,802, and when the full service required by these contracts is established there will be forty-one mail steamers under the American flag, with the probability of further necessary additions in the Brazilian and Argentine service.

I earnestly urge a continuance of the policy inaugurated by this legislation and that the appropriations required to meet the obligations of the government under the contracts may be made promptly, so that the lines that have entered into these engagements may not be embarrassed. We have had, by reason of connections with the transcontinental railway lines constructed through our own territory, some advantages in the ocean trade of the Pacific that we did not possess on the Atlantic. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and the establishment under large subventions from Canada and England of fast steamship service from Vancouver with Japan and China seriously threaten our shipping interests in the Pacific. This line of English steamers receives, as is stated by the commissioner of navigation, a direct subsidy of $400,000 annually, or $30,767 per trip for thirteen voyages, in addition to some further aid from the admiralty in connection with contracts under which the vessels may be used for naval purposes. The competing American Pacific mail line, under the act of March 3, 1891, receives only $6,389 per round trip. Efforts have been making within the last year, as I am informed, to establish under similar conditions a line between Vancouver and some Australian port with a view to seizing there a trade in which we have had a large interest. The commissioner of navigation states that a very large per cent. of our imports from Asia are now brought to us by English steamships and their connecting railways in Canada. With a view of promoting this trade, especially in tea, Canada has imposed a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon tea and coffee brought into the dominion from the United States. If this unequal contest between American lines, without subsidy, or with diminished subsidies, and the English Canadian line to which I have referred is to continue, I think we should at least see that the facilities for customs entry and transportation across our territory are not such as to make the Canadian route a favored one, and that the discrimination as to duties, to which I have referred, is met by a like discrimination as to the importation of these articles from Canada.

Our Merchant Marine.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold government aid we could perhaps take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until now they have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

The Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department. During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched and during the four years twenty-five vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor which has been unexpectedly delayed or they would have been before this in commission.

At the beginning of Secretary Tracy's administration several difficult problems remained to be grappled with and solved before the efficiency in action of our ships could be secured. It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plates our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resisting power than are found on any war vessel afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted and the work of construction is being carried on successfully. We were without armor-piercing shells and without a shop constructed and equipped for the construction of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow-burning powder for guns of large caliber. A high explosive, capable of use in shells fired from service guns, has been found, and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed, so that the question of supply is no longer in doubt.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1,800 men and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

The Interior.

The work of the interior department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before, during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the Eleventh census, the opening of vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma, and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient assistants.

Indian Lands.

Several important agreements for the cession of Indian lands negotiated by the commission appointed under the act of March 2, 1889, are awaiting the action of congress. Perhaps the most important of these is that for the cession of the Cherokee strip. This region has been the source of great vexation to the executive department and of great friction and unrest between the settlers who desire to occupy it and the Indians who assert title. The agreement which has been made by the commission is perhaps the most satisfactory that could have been reached. It will be noticed that it is conditioned upon its ratification by congress before March 4, 1893. The secretary of the interior, who has given the subject very careful thought, recommends the ratification of the agreement. Certain it is that some action by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and these lands opened to settlement is urgent.

The Land Office.

The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of facts as to the condition of the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrear when the present secretary undertook the duties of his office, has been so expedited that the bureau is now upon current business. The relief which was afforded to honest and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to their entries, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new states and the territories.

The court of private land claims, established by congress for the promotion of this policy of speedily settling contested land titles, is making satisfactory progress in its work and when the work is completed a great impetus will be given to the development of those regions where unsettled claims under Mexican grants have so long exercised their repressive influence. When to these results are added the enormous cessions of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, aggregating during this administration nearly 26,000,000 acres, and the agreements negotiated and now pending in congress for ratification, by which about 10,000,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement, it will be seen how much has been accomplished.

The Indian Bureau.

The work in the Indian bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, second, to the work of educating the Indians for their own protection in closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,900 Indians under the present secretary and commissioner, and 7,600 additional allotments have been made for which patents are now in process of preparation. The school attendance of Indian children has been increased during that time over 13 per cent., the enrollment for 1892 being nearly 20,000. A uniform system of school text books and of study has been adopted, and the work in these national schools brought as near as may be to the basis of the free common schools of the states. These schools can be transferred and merged into the common school systems of the states when the Indian has fully assumed his new relation to the organized civil community in which he resides and the new states are able to assume the burden.

The Pension Bureau.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of 60,000 of the surviving union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the states, did much to revive the recollections of the grand review, when these men and many thousand others, now in their graves, were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue.

The Agricultural Department.

The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other government officers at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 46,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891 shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 66½ per cent. The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,607 head of live cattle as against 205,786 exported in 1889.

Fighting Disease.

This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle. The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American cattle and the existence of the disease could only certainly be determined by a post mortem inspection. The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease; and on the 26th day of September last, a public announcement was made by the secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. He is entirely satisfied, after the most searching inquiry, that this statement was justified, and that by a continuance of the inspection and quarantine now required of cattle brought into this country the disease can be prevented from again getting any foothold.

The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated.

Products of the Farm.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being $1,030,278,030 and the value of the agricultural products $793,717,676, which exceeds by more than $150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

India Corn in Europe.

An interesting and a promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun, through agents of the agricultural department in Europe and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheap bread. A fair degree of success has been attained and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportations and that if diligently prosecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product.

To Ward Off Cholera.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and so far as congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect people against plague invasions. On the first of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming spring cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition and provision is made for isolating any sporadic cases and for a thorough disinfection an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities, and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected or unduly delayed.

Should Restrict Immigration.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have I think a right and owe a duty to our own people, and, especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the contract laborer, but to check the two great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

The Columbian Exposition.

The report of the World's Columbian exposition has not been submitted. That of the board of management of the government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily, and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

Protection of Railway Employes.

In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that congress should legislate for the protection of railway employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of braking and coupling which are still in use upon freight business, I do so with the hope that this congress may take action on the subject.

Evils of Corrupt Election Methods.

I have, in each three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a nonpartisan inquiry, by means of a commission, into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

Legislation Necessary.

It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some states in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together on the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government?

Colored Outrages.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of peace officers and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries.

Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and, so far as they can be made subject of federal jurisdiction, the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people than this that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

Conclusion.

This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 6, 1892.

Official.

It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of the latest design. Its Dining Car Service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or JAS. C. POND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

FISHDEALER—"How would you like a strived bass this morning?" Mrs. Newbride—"Oh, haven't you got any dotted ones?"

ATLANTA, Ga., November 21, 1892.

Messrs. Editors: My son, William, was, in 1886, entirely cured of cancer of the mouth, which had caused him much pain and suffering, by S. S. S. By advice of physicians, who were unable to relieve him, an operation was performed, extending to the jawbone (which they scraped), but the cancer returned shortly after, and commenced growing rapidly. Finally, after trying many other remedies, I commenced to give him S. S. S., and with the second bottle he began to improve; after seven bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and though six years have elapsed, there has been no return.

My boy is now thirteen years old, in good health, and I have every reason to believe is permanently cured of the cancer and his cure is due entirely to S. S. S.

J. R. MURDOCK,
95 Factory St., Atlanta, Ga.

AT a natural history examination—"What is the animal capable of the closest attachment to man?" "The leech."—London Globe.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur,"

told by Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which *The Youth's Companion* announces. It retains its place in 500,000 families by the very utility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for $1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to Jan. 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

"I AM very popular," said the chrysanthemum. "Nearly every man that sees me wants to button-hole me."—Washington Star.

People Who Make a Noise

Are the abhorrence of the nervous. But why be nervous when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rescue from that wretched condition? It invigorates the nervous system through the medium of renewed digestion and assimilation. Moreover, it is a sterling remedy for liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and an impoverished condition of the blood.

IT'S hard to say what the politics of the man in the moon are. Sometimes the moon is wet and sometimes it's dry. Then, again, it is periodically full.—N. Y. World.

"REMEMBER that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c., and $1.00."

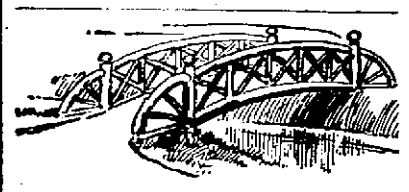
A STEADY job—walking a tight-rope.—Texas Siftings.

PUT TO FLIGHT

—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only *guaranteed* remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

If it doesn't, if it even fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or $500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.



A-BRIDGE

Your work and your cares, do away with all disappointments, **BRIDGE OVER** the sea of troubles which is constantly encroaching upon the sands of life and aging so many bright women before their years by securing at once a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE OR RANGE.

Most stove dealers keep them. If your does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT **SHILOH'S CURE.** COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ $1.00

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

WE WANT 1,200 ACRES. Largest in the West. Valuable Specialties.
$100,000.00 Responsible. Highest Com. & Salaries. **SALESMEN**
For our hardy stock of NORTHERN GROWN FRUITS, Ornamental Trees, Vines, etc. Experience not necessary. PAY WEEKLY. Apply at once for terms, etc., stating age. THE JEWELL NURSERY Co., Lake City, Minn. MENTION THIS PAPER, every time you write.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Serves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 229 W. 46th St., N. Y.
Cures Sick Headache

PITH AND POINT.

—It may be that they always speak of a man as following the races because he never gets ahead of them.—Buffalo Express.

—Marion—"My fiance is very excitable. "When he proposed to me he acted like one insane." Martha—"Perhaps he was, dear."—N. Y. Herald.

—Deserved a Smile.—Angelina—"The man I marry must be handsome, brave and clever." Tompkins—"Dear me! How fortunate we have met."—Traveller's Record.

—Kate—"And so you are married? Keeping house, I suppose?" Maud—"Not exactly. There is a lady from Ireland who keeps the house, but she allows us to eat and sleep in it."

—The cabin boy was in the habit of eating his loaf-bread and leaving the crusts. Mate—"We eat our crusts here, laddie." Boy—"Weel, I'm leaving them tae ye."—Dundee News.

—"Doctor, is it true that extreme nervousness will produce nausea?" "Yes; I once saw a car full of people throw up their hands when two train robbers covered them with their pistols."—Philadelphia Record.

—A Large Subject.—Miss Laker (of Chicago—"You eastern people find the Chicago girl's foot a very satisfactory subject of discussion." Miss Bleecker—"That's because it covers the ground, you see."—Detroit Free Press.

—"That was quite a little joke of mine," he said, with enthusiasm, after he had exerted himself with a bon mot. "Did you see it?" "Oh, yes," she answered, wearily. "I saw it last week in a newspaper."—Washington Star.

—Congratulations.—Tailor—"Mr. Overdue, I hear that you are about to be married to Miss Billion. Allow me to congratulate you." Overdue (extending his hand)—"Allow me to congratulate you!"—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

—The first thing to be done in preparing a recipe for piccalilli is for the housekeeper to run to a dictionary and find out how piccalilli is spelled. In these days of broad and extensive culture "pickled lily" won't go.—Somerville Journal.

—At a lecture on "The Decline of Literature" the eloquent orator shouted: "Where are the Chaucers, and Shakespeares, and Miltons, and Spensers, and Macaulays? Where are they, I say?" And a voice answered sadly from the gallery: "All dead!"—Tit-Bits.

—Mme. Trapino—"You told me, sir, that all I had to do was to leave the tablecloth outside during the night, and the fruit stains would disappear. Well, I did so last night." "Ah, then the stains—" "No! It was the tablecloth that disappeared!"—Intransigeant.

—All That Was Lacking.—"Rapid transit," said a western real estate boomer proudly, "is all that our town needs now." "Yes," replied his prospective purchaser, "if there was some means of getting away quickly people wouldn't be so afraid to come here."—Des Moines Argonaut.

—Nellie—I don't believe your brother loves me as much as he says he does." Fanny—"Oh, I'm sure he does! Why, when you were away last summer he acknowledged to me that he thought of you twice." Nellie—"Is that all?" Fanny—"But you must remember what a terrible task it is for him to think at all."—Boston News.

—The Inevitable.—"Have you finished that address of mine on 'Modern Progress?'" asked the great man of his private secretary. "Yes, sir; replied the brainy hireling. "Have you put in everything you could think of relating to the subject?" "Yes, sir; I have made it very exhaustive; I don't think anything further could be said." "Very well; just say at the beginning that 'I regret that, owing to the brief time allotted to me, I will be unable to go as fully into the subject as I could wish,' and let me have it."—Puck.

A PIECE OF ADVICE.

The Man with the Cough Didn't Wait to Hear the Kicker's Story.

In our sleeper was an old man who was going to Buffalo. He looked feeble and ill, and he had a bad cough. About the time we were ready to go to sleep his cough grew worse, and after a bit one man in particular began to kick. He called to the conductor and the porter, and made more fuss than the man with the cough. He got up and went to bed again, and got up a second time, and it was two o'clock in the morning before any of us got any sleep. When we turned out in the morning the kicker was still kicking.

"Look here, porter," he said to that official, "has that old chap with the cough got off yet?"

"No, sah."

"Where is he?"

"Ober dar, sah. He hain't dun got up yit."

"Well, when he does I want to give him a piece of advice."

"Yes, sah."

Fifteen minutes later, as the kicker was on his way to the dining car, he stopped at the old man's berth and said:

"Come, old man, it's time to get up and cough!"

Receiving no answer, he parted the curtains and looked in, and next instant felt into a seat across the aisle. We went to see what was the matter and found the old man dead and cold, with his hands locked across his breast. He had been dead for two or three hours.

"Have you any advice to offer him?" one of the men queried of the kicker, who sat pale and trembling.

At that moment the train came to a halt at a station, and the kicker grabbed for his grip and disappeared from the train without a word in reply.—St. Louis Republic.

Invention Not Needed.

Lady—Why don't the railroads have mechanical appliances for loading and unloading trunks?

Depot Master—Well, you see, madam, lifting the trunks in the cars doesn't hurt anything but the men, and throwing them out doesn't hurt anything but the trunks.—N. Y. Weekly.

DILLETT & WALKER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office over First National Bank,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store.
Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court House Square.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Wm. SHUMANN,
—Proprietor of—
Union Market.
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of
SHUMANN'S
FAMOUS • SAUSAGES.
The Best in the City. Try It.
Mason St., Rhinelander.

LIVERY AND BOARDING
• STABLE •
The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Careful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.
W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

INSURANCE! : : :
JAMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident, Liability and Boiler Insurance for sale and is Special Agent for the following companies: National Life; Standard Accident; American Casualty. Persons Desiring Insurance Will do well to see him. None but the best.

MERCHANTS STATE
BANK.
Capital, $50,000.
Earned Surplus, $10,000.
Interest paid on time deposits

W. D. HARRIGAN
—DEALER IN—
Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,
Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick
Cements of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

ED. ROGERS,
Horseshoer!
Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.
I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.
Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

SLIMMER'S
NEW
Clothing . . .
. . . House.
IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING
With Gent's Furnishing Goods
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN FURNITURE.
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times. Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

The Finest Stock of
COOK STOVES HEATING
In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of
M. H. GREENLEY.

SPAFFORD AND COLE.

Trade doings at the store must be some indication that our prices are lower than other stores. It may be because our stock is so large and so varied that you can get about anything you want, from a paper of needles at 2½ cents per paper to a car of hay or a car of flour. Then think of the line of goods in between that we are making a specialty of. In foreign and domestic dress stuffs we can give you anything in rough or plain fabrics. Storm serges seem to be a favorite just at this time.

We have women and children's underwear without limit, plain and Jersey, from 50 cents up. Union and Equestrian suits in all grades and colors. We sell a number for a dollar. You can't buy away from us for $1.25.

There's a good, big saving between us and others on men and women's shoes, besides giving you 25 per cent. off every Friday. You can find the finest makes in the country E. D. Ford's McClane and Eggart's, John Kelly's, C. M. Henderson's, J. B. Lewis and a dozen other makers in full lines that gives an endless selection.

The boys report 50 new jackets just unpacked. They are the very latest things in make and material. They will only last a few days. Come early for a selection or don't blame us if they are gone.

We are more than pleasad with the way in which people treat us in trade and are making the store a money saver for you. Don't believe merchants who tell you furs are out of style. It is because they have none that they say that. All large stores show them. Perhaps you need some house furnishings?

Lace curtains 90 cents to $10.00 per pair. Portiers at any price. Smyrna rugs and mattings, table spreads, oil cloths and carpets.

Ingrain and Brussels carpets. No lack in these lines.

We unloaded 228 barrels of choice winter apples in the best varities. Cape Cod cranberries at 10 cents per quart.

SPAFFORD AND COLE.

THE NORTHWESTERN
Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.
Is now ready to receive and treat patients.
The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.
It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.
The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or addess
DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's • Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Giant Sleigh M'fg Co.
—Manufacturers of—
Wagons and Sleighs
General Blacksmithing
Repairing Done on Short Notice.

The Price Tells. The Quality Sells.
J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!
Brown Street, Rhinelander.
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

RHINELANDER.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

A WORTHY ORGANIZATION.

The Rhinelander Advancement Association—An Organization to Advance and Promote the Interests of This City and County.

THE building and development of a city must be accomplished by the building of houses and factories, and the development of manufacturing interests and natural resources. The home is the foundation of social order and tranquillity, and manufacturing industries form the foundation upon which large and prosperous cities are built, teeming with life, enterprise and prosperity and enhancing the value of property. Everything, therefore, which encourages the establishment of business industries and helps to develop natural resources is of importance to the whole community.

Greatest among these aids are the Advancement Associations. Every city of any note has its Advancement Associations, which are of direct and general benefit, developing and increasing the size, wealth and prosperity of cities and towns, wherein they are located. Rhinelander has not been backward in this respect, and

THE RHINELANDER ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION,

has become one of the direct benefits to this city, and is in a prosperous condition. Its object is to promote the welfare and advancement of this city and county, by encouraging and securing manufacturing industries to locate here, furnishing sites for the same, and judiciously advertising the city, and in instances where circumstances will warrant granting bonusses.

The Rhinelander Advancement Association was organized under the state laws of Wisconsin, May 1st, 1891. Its capital stock is $7,500, it having 150 shares of $50 each. The organization is composed of the leading business men and citizens of this city, and

ITS OFFICERS

are: President, S. H. Alban; Vice President, W. E. Brown; Treasurer, E. O. Brown; Secretary and Manager, Paul Browne. The Association bought fifty acres of land from which two manufacturing sites were platted—one of fifteen acres and the other ten acres which left a balance of twenty-five acres which was platted into over one hundred building lots. Seventy-five of these lots have been sold at prices ranging from $75 to $150 each, and there are about forty lots more for sale. From thirty to forty houses have already been built on the lots sold. The Association has at present fifteen or twenty acres of

LAND LYING ON THE "SOO" R. R. TRACK

which will make desirable sites for manufactories. It also owns several other fine building and manufacturing sites in Rhinelander. Through its efforts the Wabash Screen Door Factory,—which is the largest of its kind in the world—was secured, as was also the Kirk Soap Co.'s box factory, and the prospects are now good for securing other manufacturing industries in the near future.

HOW THE PROFITS ARE MADE.

The profits of the Association are made by selling the residence lots, and enough lots have been sold to pay the original purchase money of the land, and to pay all bonusses, leaving a balance of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars in the treasury. Any reliable person can take what stock they desire, and pay the assessments made on it. There are about $3,000 worth of residence lots left, besides a fifteen or twenty acre manufacturing site. The Association is in a position where

IT CAN SOON DECLARE DIVIDENDS,

if the stockholders so desire, but many think it better to leave it in the fund for the further advancement of the place, and this we think is a wise move, taking into consideration the prosperous condition of the Association and the good work it has accomplished in the past.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF RHINELANDER AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE

in the way of natural resources, and railroad facilities, are so far ahead of most places in this section that the Association don't deem it necessary to subsidize industries to any great extent, however, at the same time it will always lend aid and encouragement, assist in in securing eligible sites for manufactories and in some instances where circumstances warrant, will give sites and bonusses for the location of a factory. It deems it as much for the interest of manufacturing companies to locate here where we have superior facilities as it is for Rhinelander to have them come. The Association is

ALWAYS READY TO CONSIDER PROPOSALS

from manufacturing companies wishing to locate here, and all such proposals by letter or in person will receive prompt attention, and careful consideration.

As the object of the Rhinelander Advancement Association is to promote the welfare of this city by encouraging manufacturing industries to locate here; also to advance the development of the great natural resources of the adjacent territory in the interests of Rhinelander, it is bound to succeed. With its equipment of officers selected from among our principal business men and its influential membership, all working for one common cause, the upbuilding of this city and county much good is bound to be accomplished, and our citizens have already seen the benefit derived from it. Ere long still greater results will show conclusively that "where there is union there is strength."

These Advancement Associations have become recognized adjuncts in every wide-awake city or town in the west, and there is not another association of this kind in Wisconsin that can show better results during the same length of time.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Faust Electric Light Works.—A Valuable Plant.

THE intellect devises and directs. It is the mental man dispensing with his animality. This is the age of speed and the industries of the close of the nineteenth century are surrounding themselves with forces and agencies amazing in their results. The world of mind is triumphing over matter. The very elements that once carried terror to awe-stricken men, are now tame in their hands, and serve them at will. Electricity has startled the world with its wonderful results. Already the developments of electrical science has given us a revolution in methods for the furnishing of light and the transmission of sound, and has evolved the elementary principles of a motive power which bids fair to supplant all others in the application to the development of productive energy. One of the most essential features of a city is the lighting of its streets, business houses and homes, and it gives the stranger an idea that its citizens are enterprising and are "up to the times" in the way of modern improvements. There is not a better lighted city of this size in Wisconsin than Rhinelander. The city is lighted by

THE FAUST ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was organized by Clark & Faust, who commenced to construct the works in the winter of 1889, and in January following the works were completed at a cost of about $20,000, and their value has grown since that time till it is now estimated to be worth $40,000. After six months time Mr. Casper Faust bought Mr. Clark's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. The works were first started with five hundred incandescent lights and twenty-five arc lights. But since that time they have been increased to over eighteen hundred incandescent and thirty-five arc lights, which is indeed a rapid growth. Present indications are that during the coming year the number of incandescent lights will be largely increased, and during next summer fifteen more arc lights will be added to the lighting of the streets.

THE PLANT

is located on Block 13 of the original plat of Rhinelander, and is equipped with the best electrical appliances. There are two incandescent dynamos—one a National and the other a Thompson & Hueston—having a capacity of eighteen hundred lights of sixteen candle power each. There is one arc light dynamo, each light being twelve hundred candle power. The machinery is propelled by one eighty-five horse power "Ideal" engine, and one eighty-five horse power "Rice" engine, and three tubular flue boilers whose combined capacity is about two hundred and fifty horse power. One of these boilers is seventy-two inches in diameter by sixteen feet in length, and the other two are sixty inches in diameter by fourteen feet long. Six persons are employed in and about the plant. At present there are

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY CUSTOMERS

furnished with lights, and all who use them speak in the highest praise of the light given. More customers are being added every week. When we take into consideration that the number of lights used has

BEEN TRIBBLED DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS,

five hundred of them being added during the past summer, while the number will be much greater the coming year, then will be seen the rapid growth of this important plant, and its value as a business interest of Rhinelander. It is indeed a good paying plant, with a continual healthy growth.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The time will soon come when an electric railway will become a necessity and an actual certainty in Rhinelander, and our people are already talking of it. Capitalists would find this plant a grand investment for their funds, as we understand that Mr. Faust will sell a part or whole of the plant to parties who will establish an electric railway in this city, and that it would be a paying investment for those interested there is no doubt. The plant has increased too fast for Mr. Faust to keep up with the demands of the present, and hence he is willing to sell a part or all of it. It would be practical to put in water power to run motors, and the abundance of water power that we have now in Rhinelander could be secured at a reasonable figure and utilized for this purpose. This valuable electric plant forms an excellent opportunity for outside capitalists to invest their money with splendid returns.

Mr. Faust is one of our pioneer business men and citizens, being one of the first to arrive here, and started the first hardware store. He has been identified with the growth of Rhinelander from its earliest commencement, and has taken an active interest in affairs that would promote its prosperity. Who would have thought ten years ago, when the site where Rhinelander now stands was a wilderness of trees, that today would be located a city of over five thousand inhabitants, provided with modern improvements and an electric light plant furnishing nearly two thousand lights to customers of this city. Verily the growth of Rhinelander has been wonderful, and she forms one of the possibilities of the great Northwest, which has amazed the public.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Its large Sales and Importance as a Commercial Interest.

GROCERIES rank as the foremost staples. The grocery trade of the United States is an interest whose exhibited figures form the largest in commerce, its actual sales being the greatest. It is largely of foreign products, and therefore is not the creator of any economic interest. But while an officiating minister to our enjoyment, it is an absolute necessity; therefore, in the very nature of things becomes a controlling commercial industry. Of course the retail houses of the land are the sources of supply which the masses must depend on, hence the grocery trade assumes an importance with reference to the wealth and general prosperity of the community that commends it to the attention of any work bearing upon the resources of the city. A prominent grocery house in Rhinelander is that of

MARTIN & CO.,

located at No. 230, Stevens Street, formerly known as the "C. O. D." store. This is one of our comparatively new business houses, having been established by the present firm Aug. 1, 1892, but from the time it was opened it has commanded a large trade, which is mainly due to the fact that first-class goods are carried, and the stock is kept fresh by constant replenishing. Mr. Martin is an enterprising and honorable business man, and successfully aims to carry such a stock of goods as will meet the wants of his trade. The brick building occupied is 20x80 feet two stories and cellar. The main salesroom has plate glass front and contains a well selected stock of family supplies. The cellar is devoted to heavy goods and a surplus stock, and commencing with

FINE DRAWING TEAS,

which are made specialties, we notice English Breakfast, Gunpowder, and four brands of sun-dried Japan, besides a tea-dust. These teas have been selected with special reference to their excellent drawing qualities. A leader is made of the sun-dried Japan, at 50 cents per pound, which from its superior strength and fine flavor has become a favorite with tea drinkers. Among

THE COFFEES ON SALE

are the celebrated Rio, Java and Mocha, both roasted and green, in bulk, besides the well known Lyon, Arbuckle, and the Sorosa package coffees.

THE SUGARS.

In this stock we see the cut-loaf, powdered and granulated, and light brown, followed by amber syrups and the genuine New Orleans molasses for table and cooking purposes. In this stock is the Plymouth Rock maple syrup, which takes the lead as a pure maple syrup. A specialty is made of

PURE SPICES, EXTRACTS AND BAKING POWDERS,

and in this invoice are pure cultivated spices, superior flavoring extracts, and leading kinds of baking powders. The stock of

CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS

is extensive. Here are luscious California and eastern fruits, comprising peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, berries, etc. Also vegetables, such as imported French peas, tomatoes, corn and beans. In bottled goods there are olives, chow-chow, pickles, imported and domestic sardines, mushrooms, catsups, salad dressing, potted ham, chicken, pigs feet, corned beef and game. These goods come from leading packing houses.

THE TABLE DELICACIES

are made up of pure maple syrups, jellies, jams, honey and cheese, and in the line of

FARINACEOUS GOODS

there is rice, sago, barley, oat meal, cracked and rolled wheat, corn starch, vermicilla, macaroni, and other goods of this class for puddings and deserts.

THE DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS

include the best London layer and other kinds of raisins, common Turkish and sweet California prunes, berries, cherries, apricots, peaches, figs, dates, etc. The best brands of

FAMILY FLOUR

are on sale, leaders being made of the "Gold Medal" made at Minneapolis, and the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) "Snow Drift" flour, both of which are well known and appreciated by housekeepers wherever used. Here is also kept the Chippewa Falls fresh ground Buckwheat flour and corn meal. Salt pork and beef and salt fish of different kinds are kept in abundance, together with vegetables, and a specialty is made of fresh dairy butter and fresh eggs.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS.

Choice confectionery of all kinds is seen in the show-cases, and a general stock of cigars and tobacco is on sale. A leader is made of the "Queen of May," a five cent cigar, which has met with great favor among smokers.

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS

and flower pots are offered at low prices. A full line of the best flower and garden seeds will always be found at this store.

FOR THE LAUNDRY

there is several different kinds of soaps, liquid and dry blueing, starch, washing powders, tubs, pails, washboards, clothes-pins, etc. A full line of the celebrated Babbitt soaps and the "1776 Washing Powder," has just been bought.

Thus, it will be seen that the stock is complete in all its departments, and the patronage enjoyed by this grocery house has been built up by honorable treatment of customers, carrying first-class goods and selling the same at reasonable prices.

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Stoves, House-furnishing Goods, Paints and Oils.

GENERAL hardware is a term almost unlimited in its meaning, for it includes everything, which from the long experience of the dealer, and the growing value of the trade he finds necessary to handle. A hardware store of these times may be said to be a small counterpart of the patent office at Washington, as nearly every article for factory, builders and house use has been monopolized by inventors, and the trade has become an extended one throughout the land.

The improvements in stoves has become equally as great during the past half century. The oldest stove in America is that which is still in use at the Capitol in Richmond, Va. It is an old-fashioned box stove, and was made in England, in 1770. The first attempt to use stoves in this country was in 1790, when a Mr. Pettibone, of Philadelphia, was granted a patent for a stove, which was claimed to be "capable of warming houses by pure heated air." Pettibone's stove was soon after put in the almshouse, and for quite a period it was confined to public places, its use for warming houses or cooking purposes not being thought of. The first advance towards a cooking stove was the celebrated Franklin stove with an oven, then came an oblong stove with an oven the whole length. This was followed by the "nine-plate" stove. About 1812, cooking stoves were manufactured by a Mr. Hoxie, at Hudson, N. Y. He was the first to elevate the fire-box above the bottom. In this stove the fire was made above and upon the oven, and the flame was made to descend from the top to the bottom of the stove. The James stove called the "saddlebags," followed next, and continued a leading cook stove for many years, till the present style of stoves superceded it. The first heating of flues with anthracite coal was accomplished in 1825. What would be the surprise of our great-grandmothers in comparing the modern stove of to-day with those of their time! This thought suggested itself to us while looking at the fine assortment of Peninsular stoves on sale by

M. H. GREENLY,

at his store in Opera House block, No. 320, Brown street. Mr. Greenly, who had been in the hardware and stove business for some years previous in Minneapolis, established his store in Rhinelander one year ago the first of last November, and has had a growing trade since that time. He makes it a point to carry the best makes of goods in every department of his stock and this fact has become well known to his customers. The store building is of brick, two stories and basement, and in the rear is another building used as a tin shop. The salesroom is well filled with goods, and the basement is devoted to a surplus stock.

A GENERAL STOCK OF HARDWARE,

builder's material, house-furnishing goods, stoves and paints and oils is on sale. In

SHELF HARDWARE

the stock is composed of everything used by the mechanic or builder. Here are such well known goods for the carpenter as Stanley's planes, Jenning's bits, Madole's hammers, Diston's hand saws, the Simonds, the Atkins and the "Gilt Edge" crosscut saws, the West Highgate (Vt.) hand-made axes, noted makes of chisels, plumbs, vices, etc. The pocket-cutlery comprises the celebrated Wells & Nelligar (Chicago) line and is warranted as represented. Here, also, are the best makes of razors, shears and scissors. A large stock of solid bronze window and door trimmings is seen, together with medium and common goods of this class. Also bolts, nuts and screws, etc.

THE BUILDERS' MATERIAL

includes wire and steel nails, hinges, locks, bolts, barn door hangers and rails, electric and common door bells, screen doors and windows, sash and doors, building paper, putty, glass, paints, oils and varnishes. In mixed paints the Peninsular line is carried. These paints are noted for their beautiful colors, and durability. They will not check or scale off, and a small quantity will cover a large surface. White leads, varnishes and oils of the best makes are on sale. Also colored and plate glass. Mr. Greenly furnished the large plate glass front for Pingry & Co.'s furniture store, of this city, which is one of the largest in Rhinelander.

GUNS, REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION

are kept, together with fishing tackle. This house has sold thirty guns this season, mostly rifles, which is a good showing for one store. A large and complete line of fishing tackle and anglers' goods generally has already been bought for the spring trade. This stock will be one of the largest ever brought to this county. We notice the full stock of

PENINSULAR HEATING AND COOK STOVES

is carried. The Peninsular Stove Company have factories at Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo, and take a foremost position among stove manufacturers of this country. Mr. Greenly makes a leader of the "Standard Peninsular" as a hard coal heater and has sold many of them in this city. While it is a surface burner it combines the excellent features of the self feed base-burners. The hot air circulating flue draws in and heats the fresh air and discharges it at a high temperature, and the foul air is drawn into the smoke flue, giving thorough ventilation to the room. It has a duplex grate, an annular shaking ring and revertible fire pot, and revertible base heating flues passing down the back of the stove and around the base, which increases its heating capacity immensely, and its radiatory surface is larger than other stoves of its class. The Oak Peninsular wood heater is one of the greatest wood heaters made, is easily controlled and beautiful in design. The Peninsular cook stoves and ranges are so well known as possessing all the superior points and modern conveniences as perfect in working qualities and durable in every respect that they need no recommend from us. House keepers everywhere know of their superior merits and wherever used they speedily become favorites. All the different styles of wood and coal heating Peninsulars are handled by Mr. Greenly. In furnaces he makes the "Gilt Edge" furnace, manufactured at Milwaukee, a specialty, a number of which are in use in Rhinelander, and are giving general satisfaction. Mr. Henry Stevens who has charge of this work has made a study of the same and is prepared to put up the furnace in the best manner, insuring pure heated and well ventilated apartments.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S STOCK

is large, and embraces tin, copper and granite ware, toilet sets, Mrs. Potts' sad irons, flat irons, table cutlery, clothes wringers, and hundreds of other articles called for by the housewife. In

OTHER GOODS

we see, the celebrated Gould iron house pumps, force pumps, bath tubs, leather and rubber belting, cordage and rope, steel goods, farmers' hardware, etc.

THE JOB DEPARTMENT

under the supervision of Mr. Henry Stevens, a practical mechanic of many years experience and, considered one of the best workmen in the Northwest, is provided with the best facilities for doing all kinds of tin, copper, and sheet iron work, and a rule has been made to do only first class work in all departments.

Mr. Greenly has by enterprise, reasonable prices and square dealing built up a large trade in Rhinelander, and is recognized in business circles as one of our progressive merchants.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Progress Made in Their Manufacture and Sale.

NO branch of industry has shown a more marked advance in the west during the past twenty years than the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes. Prior to 1860 this branch of manufacture in the west was confined to custom shops and a few retail dealers, who, manufacturing a few more goods than they could sell over their counters, sold them in case lots to their neighbors. During the war some of the more enterprising wholesale dealers of the east began to manufacture some goods for the trade, but it was not until 1870 that boot and shoe manufacturing began to assume its present aspect. Not only has this advancement been made in extent, but also in the work produced, for even the coarse boot or shoe of today presents style and a neatness of fit and finish that was unseen in even the better class of goods a quarter of a century ago. This feature is noticeable in the stock carried by

W. A. BERND,

at his store, No. 229, Brown street, for the stock presents in its details many features of super-excellence which justly entitles it to the consideration of the customers who favor the store and fully maintains its record for good goods at a fair margin of profit. Mr. Bernd's success has been noteworthy. He came to Rhinelander five years ago, with little or no money, and being a practical shoe-maker he worked on the bench till he secured enough money to put in a stock of goods, and from that time his success has been rapid, till he now carries one of the largest and best stocks of boots and shoes in the county. His store is 20x80 feet in dimensions and he handles a stock valued at about $6,000. In

LADIES' AND MISSES' FINE SHOES

the stock is replete with the elegant French kid dress or walking shoes, the light party or house slipper, and the medium and heavier kinds. Leaders are made of Levis & Brockholm, made at Rochester, N. Y., Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, (Chicago,) Winch Bro's, (New York,) and F. M. Marshuffs' notable makes. These goods come in French kid and Dongola, both McKay sewed and hand-turned, and in point of elegant style, perfect fit, finish and material used, are not excelled by other makes of shoes—spoken of collectively. Here, too, are seen medium priced goods from the same factories, and they are giving the best satisfaction. In

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' FINE SHOES

a specialty is made of F. T. Newbert & Co's (Milwaukee,) Strong & Carroll (Wymouth, Mass.,) Crossette & Co's (Abbington, Mass.,) and Winch Bro's (New York) hand-sewed and Goodyear welt, shoes, which come in congress, button and lace, both narrow and wide toes. Superior stock, perfection of fit, and excellent workmanship have made these shoes leaders among fine footwear. Other reliable makes of shoes for both sexes are also kept. A stock of easy, comfortable shoes for old people's wear is also seen.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOES

are seen in all grades, both heavy and light, fancy and plain, and in this line leaders are made of the Neenah make of shoes, which contain excellent stock and good workmanship, and their superior serviceability is well known to parents.

THE LUMBERMAN'S GOODS

include the celebrated driving shoes and packs, which contain the best stock, are honestly made and are comfortable to the feet, hence are excellent value. A full line of other makes of heavy shoes for men and boys are on sale, and in

RUBBER GOODS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

the American, Gold Seal and the Wells-Goodyear makes are carried. A stock of slippers and felt shoes for both sexes are seen in different styles.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is given particular attention, and a first-class workman is employed. Hand-sewed shoes are made to order as well as rivermen's drive shoes. A large stock of these shoes are now being made up for the spring trade. First-class stock and workmanship are notable features that has made this work so popular. Repairing is also promptly and neatly done.

It will be seen that from out of the large stock of boots and shoes carried by Mr. Bernd, any lady or gent can dress their feet in any kind of footwear desired, while the prices are in keeping with the times. Mr. Bernd's increasing trade has demonstrated the fact that straight goods, low prices and impartial treatment will always win custom.

Next week we shall give sketches of more of our manufacturing industries, which are unavoidably crowded out of the paper, this week.

In our article relating to the post-office, last week, we gave the name of Miss Mollie Bruner as general delivery clerk. It was wrong, and should have read Miss Mollie Gelble, instead.

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Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual-found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

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Luck Came at Last.

Among the arrivals by the Oregon and California train from the north were Charles D. Brewer and G. Gordon, two young men who have been for seven and five years, respectively, isolated on the ice at faraway Point Barrow, the most northwesterly tip of the United States possessions.

They went up originally for the Pacific Steam Whaling company, but soon after their arrival set out to hunt whalebone for themselves. They had a precarious time of it for several years, and rough usage in a region so stern that the thermometer went down in several instances to 72 degs. below zero.

Whales were not plentiful, and oftentimes they thought of abandoning their pursuit and trying to get a ride out on some one of the occasional vessels to civilization. They stuck to it, however, subsisting on polar bear and reindeer meat, and clad in double suits of duckskin clothes.

Now they are glad they stayed over till this year, for they captured four whales, secured the bone, and on the arrival of the St. Paul, on which they shipped it, will realize about $25,000 from the catch. They came down themselves on the St. Paul to Nanaimo, and thence overland.

One of the young men lives in New Jersey and the other in New York, and in a few days they will leave to visit their friends. "It seemed like a good while when we were up there," said Mr. Brewer, "but now the seven years seem like a very little time."—San Francisco Examiner.

Curious House for a Mouse.

There is a mouse which has made its abode in a down town house in such a strange place and it has such regular and peculiar habits that its vagaries are perhaps worth recording. The ceiling of the liquor shop is neatly painted, and to protect it from flies muslin was stretched across the roof of the room. On one side of the room are heavy pillars with Corinthian capitals. The muslin passes just below these capitals, and it is in one of them that the mouse has made its home. How it ever got there is a mystery, and how it has managed to live through the summer without anything to drink is a marvel, but that it has done so is a fact. Its food supply has been a curious one.

At 8 o'clock every evening the mouse leaves its sleeping place, and then running about the muslin catches such flies as have found means of getting between the ceiling and the muslin, and as these are fairly numerous the little creature makes a hearty meal every evening. But flies are evidently not fattening, for the mouse is one of the thinnest of its kind, and though a young one has hardly grown at all throughout the summer, and as flies are now happily getting scarce the animal will probably be a stunted specimen to the end of its days.—New York Tribune.

The Derby Hat.

If the derby hat is to be crowded out by the easier and softer styles of headgear, there won't be much regret over its going. In spite of its advantages as a cross between the silk hat and the slouch, it has never had the merits of either of those styles. It has always had the discomforts of the silk hat, without having its dash or beauty, and it has not been much dressier than a neat soft hat, although it has always been more uncomfortable.

It is a bad thing for a hot day, and it isn't much for a cold spell, and heaven help the man who wears it the morning after a banquet. The tendency now is to easy hats, and it ought to be encouraged. Men have laughed a great deal at women's slavery to fashion, but they have never been able to point to a more forcible illustration of that slavery than their own adherence to the derby hat supplied.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lord Crewe's Hat.

Lord Crewe, who is in his eighty-first year, was up to last season a frequent and picturesque figure in London drawing rooms. He was notable, among other reasons, for the pertinacity with which he stuck to his hat. The crush hat had not been invented when he first began to go out, and when it appeared on the scene he felt himself too old to fall in with the new custom. Accordingly he sticks to the unyielding cylindrical head covering, sometimes known as a "topper." When the crush was great every one knew exactly whereabouts Lord Crewe was by observing an uncompromising top hat held above the heads of the throng.—Manchester (England) Times.

The Crown Claimed the Money.

A lawyer named Hemmings was engaged with others in pulling down a barn upon Steele's farm, Ashmansworth, Hampshire, early this month, when he found a bag of gold coins dated between 1817 and 1835. He got them changed at a bank at Andover into notes and current coin to the amount of £71 10s. Then Hemmings presented each clerk with a 7s. gold piece, dated between 1797 and 1809. This led to an inquiry, and, as is the custom in such cases in England, the coroner held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict for the crown.—London Public Opinion.

A Hard Winter.

Wife—I don't see what we are going to do.

Husband—What's wrong?

"The iceman won't stop leaving ice until his bill is paid, and the coal man won't bring any coal unless he has the money in advance."

"Um—well, I still have credit at the drug store. Get some phosphorus and put it on the ice."—New York Weekly.

A Queer Suit.

A Newton county (Mo.) woman has sued the Splitlog railroad, based on the following claim: "She was a passenger on the road, and was accidentally carried beyond her destination some distance, when the train stopped and she alighted. While returning she was chased by a bull, and in outrunning him impaired her health."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Found a Petrified Standing Forest.

F. B. Schemerhorn, geologist, who recently discovered the great glaciers in Idaho county, has found a fossil forest in the center of Custer county. In the same locality he has discovered the petrified bones of a now extinct race of men and animals, which will be sent to Chicago.

The forest covers an area of four square miles, and the condition of the ground shows that at one time an enormous flow of clay, which worked in from the northwest, buried the tree trunks to a great depth. This clay has turned to stone, and no one can ascertain its true depth without going to great expense. All the trees in this forest have their tops broken off and stand from ten to forty feet above the ground, averaging about twenty-eight to the acre. Schemerhorn took the exact measurement of some of the trees, and found them to average twelve feet in diameter on top and sixteen feet in diameter at the surface of the ground.

How far the trunk reached through the clay stone to the soil he had no means of ascertaining. A branch which had become detached from a tree and was lying about sixteen feet from it was three feet in diameter. From the size of the trees and their branches Mr. Schemerhorn thinks they are a species of redwood, such as is found in California, and attributes their fossilization to the clay, which, bearing a large part of mineral, and presumably coming from some volcano soon turned the living trees into monuments of stone.—Idaho Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

A Cow Inside of a Log.

Owen Glancey, of Summit, missed a very valuable cow last week and spent several days looking for her without finding any trace of her whereabouts, and had about concluded that she had been stolen when one of his children discovered the animal not over fifty yards from the house. She had wandered into a hollow cedar log, presumably to get into the shade, and in pushing her way for fifty feet into the log she passed through a place where it had splintered in falling, with the splinters headed in the direction she was going.

Of course when she attempted to back out her exit was effectually blocked, the splinters having sprung back. And there she was, as securely confined as any prisoner in the penitentiary. When discovered there she had been imprisoned for five days.

Mr. Glancey had to cut the log in front of her before she could be taken out, nothing the worse for her experience except for her enforced fast. The cow weighs about 1,500 pounds, so the size of the cedar timber in that "neck of the woods" can be imagined.—Elmira (N. Y.) Chronicle.

Extraordinary Accident to a Diver.

A diver named Jones, residing in Cardiff, was engaged yesterday in attempting to raise the steamship Accrington, which was beached at Penarth some time since after being in collision. She had several holes in her side, which had been plugged while the vessel was pumped out. Jones accidentally pushed in one of these plugs with his right hand, and the suction of the water became so great that his arm was drawn into the hole to the shoulder, and he could not withdraw it.

A message was telegraphed to Cardiff docks for another diver. Nearly two hours elapsed before he reached Penarth with his diving apparatus, and in this time Jones had become so exhausted that he was found hanging by the vessel's side on his arm. When rescued, which took some time, he was so exhausted that he had to be lifted on board the steamer.—St. James Gazette.

A New Overcoat for Full Dress.

A new overcoat for full dress is vouchsafed by the swell Londoners. It is a most diplomatic innovation, and seems to belong to another regime of manners, when men of fashion met on Fleet street and courtesied elaborately and strode magnificently through the minuet. In these days of skirt dancing and serpentine high kicking and ta-ra-ra boom such a vogue seems untimely.

But it is really a most engaging type to contemplate, consisting as it does of one single cape of black material. It hangs in military grandeur so far down as to cover the coat tails. The especial feature is a very high velvet standing collar that comes tight together in front, and is held in place by an oxidized silver clasp.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Petrified Watermelons.

A valuable specimen of petrified vegetation may be seen in this city. It consists of pieces of rock which have the exact shape and appearance of watermelons. There are two of the specimens, the larger one being about sixteen inches long and eight inches in diameter. The small one is about nine inches long. The end of the larger specimen is broken off, which appears to plainly show the rind, the seeds and the red core. There are also specimens of what appear to be petrified pine cones. They were brought to Auburn by Jacob Roll of Rocklin, and were found between Rocklin and Roseville.—Placer (Colo.) Republican.

The World Has Progressed.

One of the earliest telescopic discoveries by Galileo was that Jupiter is attended by four moons; one of the latest, by Professor Barnard, with the huge Lick telescope, is that our largest planetary neighbor has a fifth satellite. The first discovery was received with derision by even the philosophers of the Seventeenth century. Professor Barnard's announcement is enthusiastically hailed by the multitude as one of the greatest achievements of the age. The world has moved.—Ohio State Journal.

Bees in a School House.

When the school house of the Gallagher district, in Mason Valley, Nev., was opened after the summer vacation it was found that bees were in possession of the desks, and it is claimed that about 300 pounds of honey were taken from them.

Wiesen's for fruits. *

Wiesen's for fresh groceries. *

Wiesen's for butter, eggs and vegetables. *

John Day was over from Minneapolis Tuesday.

Go to Potter Drug Co. for toys and fancy goods.

Scale cards and scale books at Leonard's. *

A fine line of Christmas tree ornaments at Reed & Son's.

Leonard will sell holiday goods—all that he has—at actual cost. *

The Potter Drug Co. carry the finest line of novelties in town. *

John Mercer was down from Minocqua on legal business this week.

A little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Dolan Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne left for Milwaukee for a brief visit Tuesday.

John Barnes was at St. Paul on legal business last week.

A boy at the home of Ed. Peck was reported Monday.

W. D. Harrigan was at Manitowoc Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Will Harrigan returned from Michigan yesterday.

Remember the 5, 10 and 25 cent counters at The Potter Drug Co. *

E. A. Peck has resigned from the police force and his place was taken by Morris Doyle.

When in need of drugs and medicines go to The Potter Drug Co. We are here to stay. *

Weisen makes a specialty of fresh roll butter. It is always in stock and always good, as it all comes from the same maker. *

The Screen Door company have sold the entire output of their doors for the coming year, and will be busy from now out filling their orders.

Reed & Son are sole agents for Berry's celebrated home-made taffies and bon bons. They are the best manufactured. The first order just received.

Merrill is to have a kindling wood factory. It has all the elements of our own—such as local stockholders, unlimited market, and the best feature ever known is kindling wood. We wish it success. It will need it.

High art photographs are acceptable Christmas presents to absent friends. Krueger is doing some holiday work which is superior to anything before done in the city. *

Geo. Rice, of Wausau, one of the best machine salesmen on the road, has given up his position on the road to take the general management of the new novelty company which starts up in Wausau January 1st.

The Wizard Oil Company closed a successful week at the New Grand Saturday night. They drew good houses all the week. The gold watch given away by them to the most popular lady of the city was voted to Mrs. Lamont.

Mrs. McIndoe entertained a newly organized whist club last Thursday evening. The club is composed of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Coon, Chas. Chafee, Will Stevens, M. W. Shafer, W. L. Beers, T. B. McIndoe, M. H. Greenley, C. Eby, W. H. Brown and F. L. Hinman. The club will meet every Thursday evening.

John Lewis has moved into one of Matt Stapleton's new houses on Oneida avenue. James Cassiday, aler, formerly of Parish, has moved into another of them, and the third is now under construction. Matt knows a good thing when he sees it, and is getting hold of considerable Rhinelander real estate. He now has five tenement houses.

Holiday gifts are usually pretty hard to decide upon but they hadn't ought to be this year. A good rule to follow is to buy something useful which will please, and be of some service to the recipient. Silverware offers about the neatest and most useful assortment this year of anything and Egloff, The Jeweler has a stock such as was never before shown in the place. Call and inspect them. It is no trouble for him to show goods. *

The display of holiday goods at Wiesen's is of a variety sufficient to suit the tastes of all, from the creeping babe to the gray haired sire. None of them but what are new and bright. The list includes handsome china sets and pieces, fancy and plain dishes, toys, dolls, books, and the usual amount of holiday presents. The stock has been purchased at a low figure and will be sold accordingly. No one should buy until they call at our store. J. WIESEN.

The poet who wrote the immortal line "Secure the shadow ere the substance fades," lived somewhere in lower Michigan we believe, but the sentiment applies with equal force to Wisconsin. The making of photographs is something which demands both skill, experience, and proper appliances. Krueger has them all, and makes the finest photo of any artist in this section. They cost no more than cheaper ones. Gallery over Jewell's store.

SANTA-CLAUS!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HOLIDAY GOODS!

SMASH!!

BANG! BANG!

SMASH!!

Goes the prices for his benefit until after the Holidays.

Now is the time to buy your Furniture. We have the largest stock ever brought to the city, suitable for

HOLIDAY · PRESENTS.

PARLOR SUITS, PARLOR TABLES, PARLOR CABINETS,
WILLOW ROCKERS, FANCY WOOD ROCKERS,
EASY CHAIRS, CHIFFONIERS, PICTURES, ETC.

F. J. PINGRY & CO.

A Square Talk on

HOLIDAY - GOODS.

Is at times Interesting.

CRUSOE & CO.,

Carry the Finest Stock of Dry Goods all the year round, and it isn't to be supposed that they will be behind at so important a season as the Holidays

Silk Covered Down Pillows,

China Silk Head Rests,

Plush Toilet Cases,

Manicure Sets, Etc.

They have got a Stock especially for the Present-giving Buyers which is on a par with all the other lines of goods in this Mammoth Establishment.

LINEN GOODS

Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilys, Etc.

As Fine as can be Shown Anywhere.

Every Department Complete.

And Filled with Goods to Please Everybody.
Call and Look Them Over.

Store, Corner Brown and Davenport Streets,

RHINELANDER, WIS.

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 45. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

USEFUL PRESENTS

ARE THE BEST TO MAKE.

WHAT CAN BE BETTER FOR THE BOY OR MAN THAN

CLOTHING!

A Suit of Cloths would certainly please better than some trinket or ornament. We are not giving any sleds or anything else, but by dealing with us you can save on Five Dollars worth of goods, enough to buy a half dozen sleds. We are selling at the

CHEAPEST PRICES IN THE CITY!

And the quality of the goods are guaranteed.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND STYLISH. IN THE

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

We carry the finest line in town.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND ARE SURE TO SUIT YOU. CALL YOURSELVES AND SEE.

J. SLIMMER, PROP. E. A. SLIMMER, MANAGER.

Telltale Pork Chops.

Quite a novelty in the annals of justice has been the conviction of a murderer by the tacit but effective testimony of the remains of a couple of pork chops which, gnawed to the bone, had been left on the table in the dining room of the unfortunate lady whom he had just done to death.

At the end of last year Mme. Leblau, the widow of a doctor in practice in Tilly-sur-Meuse, suddenly disappeared. She lived quite alone, and her absence was not noticed by the neighbors for some days. The door of the house was broken open, and all the rooms were found in a state of the utmost disorder, the floor of the kitchen being covered with blood.

The plate and various other articles of value had, however, not been touched, though several bank notes—a list of which was afterward discovered in a drawer—had been removed from the desk in which the money was kept. It was soon ascertained that two of these securities were in the possession of a peasant named Aubertin, who resided in the neighborhood, and was known to be deeply in debt. When Aubertin was arrested he denied that he had any hand in the crime, but it shortly transpired that on the very day when the murder was committed he had bought a couple of pork chops from a local dealer, and there on the dining room table lay the telltale debris.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

A Tree That Produces Rain.

The people of Stillwater are greatly mystified over a remarkable natural phenomenon which exists near that town. In the field of Robert Copper, south of that place, stands a large cottonwood tree, with its branches leaning out over the bed of a little creek. A few weeks ago a party of picnickers stopped under the tree and were startled by finding that there was a continual shower of water falling from its leaves and branches. It is in the shape of a fine mist or drizzle, but can be plainly felt and seen at all times. Although it had not rained in that part of the territory for weeks, the fall of water from that tree has kept up continually, and crowds of people come from a distance every day to view the wonderful curiosity.

Those scientifically inclined speculate, theorize and give it up; the superstitious ones shake their heads ominously, but the tree keeps right on sending down its shower, and whenever the sun is shining a beautiful rainbow can be seen under its branches.—Oklahoma Cor. Kansas City Journal.

The Lady and the Elephant.

The London courts will be called upon soon to decide one of the most curious cases that ever puzzled legal brains. A lady was seated a few weeks ago in the Zoological garden, and for security's sake removed from her pocket to her lap a purse containing six sovereigns. The show elephant shortly afterward came on its round, and, mistaking the brown purse for a bun, gracefully transferred it to its trunk and thence into its stomach. The management of the gardens were at once appealed to and emetics were applied, but no more than two of the sovereigns and mauched bits of the purse were recovered. The solicitors for the lady are now, therefore, suing the Zoological society for the missing four sovereigns, and, seeing that the society possesses the elephant and the elephant possesses the sovereigns, the plaintiff claims to have a clear case.—London Chronicle.

Excusable Intoxication.

Persons who have the misfortune to become intoxicated in a casual way instead of in the orthodox fashion sometimes put themselves to much trouble to discover reasons for their illness. Sometimes it is indigestion, sometimes smoke, sometimes excitement that is adjudged responsible, but Ellen Baker, who was in the dock at the Thames police court on a charge of inebriety, has found out a new and hitherto quite unsuspected exciting cause.

She had just returned, she explained, from a month's "hopping" in Kent, and "the jolting of the train had made her drunk." Any human being, particularly a woman, deserved commiseration in such circumstances, and it is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Rose, the magistrate, allowed the defendant to be discharged.—London Telegraph.

A Wild Deer's Free Railroad Trip.

The trainmen on a freight train on the Central Vermont railroad discovered a deer caught in a wire fence near Pittsford. The men succeeded in capturing the animal uninjured and brought it to Rutland. Hundreds of persons gathered in the railroad yard to see the animal.

As the law makes it illegal to kill deer in this state, an officer of the Deer Protective society, who got the particulars from the captors, paid them liberally for their trouble, had them take back the deer on the return of the same train and set it again at liberty.—Cor. Boston Herald.

One of Washington's Pennies.

In 1785, while George Washington was visiting at Turk Hill, Conn., it is said that he dropped a bright copper penny near the site of the Mead homestead. It was one of the few coined in that year, and diligent search was made for it, but all to no purpose. The property changed hands several weeks ago, and the new proprietor began to make some improvements. In throwing out the dirt near the old foundation the old penny is reported to have been unearthed.

A Pittsburg man returned from Hot Springs, Cal., a few days ago and brought with him a cluster of quartz crystals which weighs about fifty pounds.

A Hartford policeman was lately asked by an intoxicated man the following question: "Sinay! Can you tell me what day of the week thish shtreet ish?"

An offer of $120,000 in cash has been made for the exclusive privilege of selling peanuts at the World's fair.

The Echo Organ and Electricity.

The echo organ is something that the most unmusical can appreciate. It is part of the great organ, and still removed from it. Sometimes it is put in the loft between the ceiling and the roof, but the best authorities recommend that it be kept in a room built expressly for it well up toward the ceiling, with openings to permit the sound to reach the auditorium, but always higher than the main organ, because its voice follows the dying notes of the great organ like an echo, and the best effect is given when the echo descends, as though it were the answering voice of angels. There is such an echo organ in Grace church, and a great one is building in this city for All Saints' Catholic church, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue.

The beautiful idea of the echo organ is not new, for there is one in the great Harlem organ, which was built in 1735, but the use of electricity for playing the echo organ is new, and it is the only way in which the echo organ can be used to perfection without an entirely separate organ and organist. With the electrical keyboard the organist plays the echo organ from the keyboard of the great organ, both together if desired, but usually separately. One of the first electric action organs built in this country was exhibited at the American institute fair in 1869. It was made in this city.—New York Times.

Shingles Coming Around Cape Horn.

An experiment of interest to the shingle manufacturers will shortly be made by Lewis & Crane, of Seattle. An experimental cargo of shingles is to be shipped by vessel around Cape Horn to Philadelphia, there to be distributed to dealers in the New England states. While the cargo will be almost wholly composed of red cedar shingles, some of the best grades of fir, spruce and cedar lumber will be sent. Messrs. Lewis & Crane stated that if the shipment proved successful other cargoes would be sent around the Horn to New York and Philadelphia, making those cities the Atlantic coast distributing points for Washington lumber and shingles.

There is a difference of opinion among lumbermen as to whether a venture of this kind will pay. Many believe that freights, insurance and handling will eat up the profits, others say the experiment will pay handsomely. If nothing else is done than to establish a distributing center in the far east for Washington shingles, the benefit to be derived from an eastern outlet will in time more than make up for any loss.—Puget Sound Lumberman.

The Latest Sea Serpent.

Though somewhat late in the season, the sea serpent has turned up at last, this time a few miles off the Aberdeenshire coast. The vouchers for its appearance are the crew of the fishing boat Harbinger, who state that while lying at anchor an extraordinary looking monster, with a neck like a giraffe, a long, dark mane, a skin spotted like fancy linoleum, suddenly rose over the gunwale and placed one foot at the prow and the other near the stern of the Harbinger. The boat listed over nearly three feet, to the horror of the crew, one of whom ran up the mast, and the others dropped into the hold.

The creature remained in sight for a quarter of an hour, so that ample time was afforded to the fishermen to recover their wits and take stock of the visitor, which they further describe as having ears of extraordinary dimensions (no doubt of this), teeth like a marble staircase, and jaws, when open, sufficiently wide to stow away an omnibus. And all this off the Aberdeenshire coast in our home seas!—London Chronicle.

"The Best for the Least."

MARTIN & CO.

The Popular Cash Grocers.

Stevens Street, **Rhinelander, Wis.**

Central Market, STEVENS ST.

JAS. GLEASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MEATS, PROVISIONS, FISH ANN GAME.

Our customers can rely upon securing good fresh meat, fair treatment and as low prices as it can be sold for. We solicit a share of the city trade. Market next to C. O. D. Store. RHINELANDER, WIS.

3 PAPERS for $2.00

The Weekly Wisconsin,
The Newspaper Library,
And This Paper,

All three one year for $2.00.

This offer does not include any premium.

Address the publishers of this paper.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods.

HOWEVER charitably inclined we may be as individuals, teaching us to hold and defend the position that the outer garments are not the true indication of the inner man, yet we involuntarily yield our respect and extend our courtesy to those with whom we are brought in contact who are well dressed. Expenditures for such purposes are recognized as entirely justifiable within the means of economy. A well fitting and stylish suit always attracts attention, and is the best medium for bringing the man who produced it prominently before the people. This fact is illustrated in the number of stylish suits recently turned out by

J. B. SCHELL,

Rhinelander's merchant tailor. He has during the present winter produced some of the best fitting and most fashionable suits ever seen in this section of the state, which has done no little to advertise his work. Mr. Schell's success in business since he came here is due to his painstaking efforts to please every customer, and the fact that he employs first-class workmen is reflected in the suits he makes. He has a large trade from other places as well as in this city, and keeps a traveling salesman on the road who is taking a large number of orders every week. For the holiday trade he is showing a rich assortment of

IMPORTED CLOTHS,

comprising suitings, overcoatings and a very extensive line of trouserings, in new and fresh patterns, which will make most acceptable and useful presents to a gentleman friend. In selecting your holiday goods don't fail to call at Schell's and examine his stock. His goods are the best and his prices are right every time.

The Smith family entertainment drew a large audience at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening. It was a combined musical and Smith program, which was well received. The bass solo of Mr. Bingham, the cornet solo of E. G. Squier, and the piano duet of Harley Woodard and Miss Owen were among the especially pleasing numbers. Prof. Jackson, a piano tuner who happened to be in the city, also gave a well rendered piano number. The church society netted a good profit by the entertainment.

The Wisconsin river will float more logs next season than ever before.

Dr. McIndoe was called to Eagle River on professional business Tuesday.

A. W. Shelton and wife have gone to Minnesota and Dakota for a brief visit.

Robert Thorpe drew the ponies raffled off by Ed. Berry Saturday night.

Tim O'Connor, N. Anson and Tom Landers, of Merrill, were in town Tuesday.

John R. Binder's announcement of holiday bargains in silverware should be noted by buyers.

Coffey & Schafer's ice rink on Boom Lake is patronized well every evening. The skating is good.

John Doney, the old stand-by of the Boom company cook shanty, has gone up to McNaughton to cook for Tom Doyle.

Miss Thania Peck has returned from an extended visit to Palmyra and Waukesha. She takes her old position in the New North Office.

The local Grand Army and Sons of Veterans' Posts will have a hard tack and bean supper at their hall tomorrow evening.

H. C. Johnson has leased J. N. Keef's shop on Anderson street and will be ready soon to take orders for complete wagon and sleigh work.

The finest line of holiday crockery ever shown in the city is at Wiesen's. Fancy dishes, plain dishes, and dishes of all description, make and shape. *

S. M. Hutchinson has purchased Thos. Hagan's residence on King street, and will soon move into it. Tom will occupy one of his other houses.

Our stock of fruits is complete and fresh. We carry everything in season and are always supplied. Holiday orders given prompt attention.

* J. WEISEN.

Forty-two organs and four pianos, three of them of the highest grade, sold since September 1, is the record made by Willis Jewell. Good goods, honest prices and a square deal is what did it. *

The Lewis Hardware Co. have a number of second hand stoves which they will sell at astonishingly cheap prices. There are some good bargains in the lot. Call early to secure them. LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

The fireman's dance is a week from next Monday night.

Messrs. Robbins and Murray were down from Michigan for a few days this week.

Parish Nicholds was at Chicago and Milwaukee on a business trip this week.

Squier has silverware for the holidays. Variety, quality and prices to please everybody. *

Dr. Chas. McIndoe entertained about fifty young friends at his home last evening at pedro.

County Clerk Brennan was at Chippewa Falls last week, attending a meeting of the senatorial district canvassing boards.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Lewis entertained the pedro club Monday evening. C. C. Bronson and Mrs. Paul Browne captured the prizes.

Owing to Judge Barileen's inability to be present the special term of court, which was to be held the 19th, has been postponed to a later date.

Charley Naylor has fitted up his bath rooms in excellent shape. They are now both roomy and well equipped. A bath can be secured at any time and at the low price of 25 cents. *

Uncle Tom and the $1,000 hound pup drew a fair sized audience Saturday evening at the Grand. The play's presentation was about on a par with the rest of the barnstormers who have been giving the piece for the past few centuries. It is an encouraging sign that people don't make the reception for Uncle Tom quite as general as they used to.

The celebration of Rhinelander's birthday will go by unnoticed and unsung. There seems to be too much to attend to to make the day a success to those now here, to spend any time in commemorating the day somebody first come. The town and its record speak for themselves, and we will try and live thro' the birthday without any oratory or champagne.

At the annual election of officers of the G. A. R. the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, R. Reed, Senior Vice Commander, L. Horr; Junior Vice Commander, G. H. Goom; Quarter Master, F. M. Mason, Officer of the Day, B. T. Plugh; Officer of the Guard, C. DeCanter; Chaplain, T. McLoughlin; Sergeant, D. Kirk; Adjutant, L. J. Billings.

Wiesen's for fresh groceries. *

Take the babies to Krueger's for their photos. His gallery is over Jewell's store on Brown street. *

Anyone desiring the best bargain ever offered in business property of Rhinelander should consult C. H. Naylor. The property is opposite the Fuller house and will be sold at a sacrifice, either in whole or in part. *

The Rhinelander Whist Club were entertained at John Barnes' Saturday evening. The club includes a number of scientific whist players and undoubtedly some games will be arranged with neighboring towns. The members are Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton, John Barnes, C. M. Chambers, J. R. Snyder, L. J. Billings, S. S. Miller, J. D. Day, J. B. Schell.

At their regular meeting last Friday evening a large number of Knights of Pythias were present and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

C. C.—M. H. RAYMOND.
V. C.—S. M. HUTCHINSON.
P.—J. H. SCHROEDER.
M. of F.—E. C. STURDEVANT.
M. of E.—M. W. SHAFER.
M. of A.—F. C. ULRICH.
K. of R. & S.—A. D. SUTTON.

The Mill Men's Union has completed all arrangements for their two grand balls on the night of January 2, 1893, and they certainly indicate a highly enjoyable evening. At the Grand Opera House the famous band of Prof. Klingbril, of Wausau, will furnish the music. It consists of seven pieces, as follows: Two violins, cornet, clarionet, trombone, flute and piano. At the New Grand the best of local talent will furnish music. The Catholic ladies will furnish an excellent supper in the Cover building on Stevens Street.

Ties! Ties! Ties!

Wanted for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad.
Address,
HEINEMANN BROS.,
3-4t Wausau, Wis.

Stoves at Bargain Prices.

The Lewis Hardware Co. have a large stock of goods still on hand which they will sell at cost price to reduce stock before inventory. This is the best opportunity ever offered to stove buyers, and should be taken advantage of at once.

* LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

Holiday Goods In Endless Profusion at Reed's. Gifts for all. Make Your Selection while the Assortment is Complete

---

E. M. Kemp has rented the house on Pelham street, formerly occupied by W. H. Brown, and will occupy it about January 1st.

Thomas Hanley, a chopper in Herrick's camp near Minocqua, was killed by a falling tree Thursday last. He lived at Eau Claire.

Robert Blackburn has given up his position with Brown & Robbins and will have charge of the books of the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Company, at Choate, Mich. His place at Robbins is taken by Andy Bolger.

For Christmas and New Years.

Ice cream at Reed & Son's. Leave your orders for large quantities by December 20th.

Holiday Excursions.

For Christmas and New Years, the M., L. S. & W. R'y will sell excursion tickets to all stations on their line within a distance of 200 miles, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale December 24, 25, 26, and 31, 1892, and January 1 and 2, 1893, good going only commencing date of sale and good returning until and including January 3, 1893.

H. C. BRAEGER, Agent.

"McFadden's Elopement."

The above attraction is strictly first-class in each and every appointment, and will appear in this city at the Grand Opera House, Saturday evening, December 24th.

McFadden's Elopement is not a farce comedy, but is a new departure from the old, worn-out style of so-called Irish comedies, though possessing some of the most ludicrous situations imaginable, it possesses a well defined plot which is never lost track of.

The company engaged for this production were carefully selected for their individual merit, and every attention is given to staging the comedy in a proper manner. The "World's Fair Band and Orchestra" are second to none, and the daily novelty street parade never fails to attract universal attention and praise. The usual prices will prevail. Seats on sale at E. G. Squier's store.

The display of holiday goods at Wiesen's is of a variety sufficient to suit the tastes of all, from the creeping babe to the gray haired sire. None of them but what are new and bright. The list includes handsome china sets and pieces, fancy and plain dishes, toys, dolls, books, and the usual amount of holiday presents. The stock has been purchased at a low figure and will be sold accordingly. No one should buy until they call at our store. J. WIESEN.

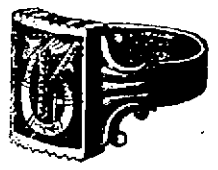
Some down river lumbermen met at Merrill a short time ago and decided to extinguish the Rhinelander boom. They passed a series of resolutions saying that the boom works here were not only poorly constructed but horribly managed, and that not only they but the owners knew it. They subscribed some money for a campaign fund and pledged themselves to go before the legislature and ask that the Boom Company's charter be repealed. They acknowledge that Rhinelander has got the bulge on down river towns when it comes to getting log drives, and they show a desperate desire to legislate the town's anvantage off the face of the earth. It is amusing to see such men as Alex. Stewart, Walt Scott and Bill Bradley pleading for mercy and acknowledging Rhinelander's position as the seat of power. They should be resigned to their fate. It is simply history repeating itself. There was a time when Port Edwards had quite a boom, but they couldn't get their logs so well after Wausau began operations. Stevens Point lumbermen kicked and lawed until they were tired of it, trying to make the same men who are now squealing so loudly, pass their logs faster. The Merrill and Wausau men who drive this river have bullied and misused everyone below them on the stream, and as soon as Rhinelander began cutting lumber they objected, because it interfered with their drives. As a matter of fact the Pelican Boom Company handles their logs better than any boom on the river, considering that all logs pass through it, and over a hundred million are stopped here. The disadvantage of location is something which Wausau and Merrill think hadn't ought to be allowed to operate on them, and their squirming at taking the medicine that every little place below the principle point has to take, is amusing. It was all right when they gave it to some one else, but when it isn't their way they propose to simply legislate their opposition out of existence. But time will soon remedy the trouble. As the number of logs passing below grows smaller year by year there will be less kicking. It is natural that they should kick, and Bradley can thank the fact that there is a dam and a boom above him, or Wausau and Merrill would serve notice on him to quit the earth.

Weisen makes a specialty of fresh roll butter. It is always in stock and always good, as it all comes from the same maker. *

Closing Out at Cost.

AT COST.

AT COST.



—The Entire Stock of—

Watches, Clocks, . . .

. . Jewelry and Silverware

—To be Sold at and Below—

ACTUAL COST PRICE.

—The Finest Line of—

Chains and Charms, . .

. . Gold Pens and Pencils

Ever Shown in Rhinelander,

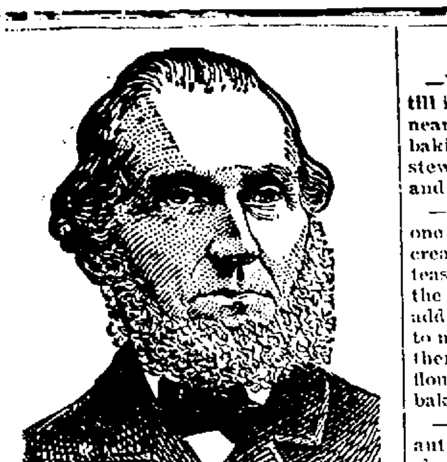
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, with 11 Jeweled Elgin, Waltham or Springfield Movements, going at - - - -	$18.00
2 1-2 Gross Tea Spoons, per set, - - - - - - -	1.60
77 Nickle Alarm Clocks, Must go at this sale at - - -	.70
Ladies' 14 k Boss Filled, Warranted for Twenty Years, at	$8.00
W. M. Roger & Bros.' Knives and Forks, Per Set, - -	3.00
103 Roger & Bros.' 1847 Childs' Sets to be Closed Out at -	1.10
17 Fine Eight day Marble Clocks with Cathedral Gong, Only	8.00

J. R. BINDER, RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

Stoltzman Opera House Block, 316 Brown Street,



Mr. David M. Jordan

Of Edmeston, N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been seriously troubled with my liver and kidneys. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate **nothing but gruel.** Had no more color than **a marble statue.** After I had taken 3 bottles of **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** I could eat anything without distress. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered. **I feel well and am well.** All who know me marvel." D. M. JORDAN, retired farmer, Edmeston, N. Y.

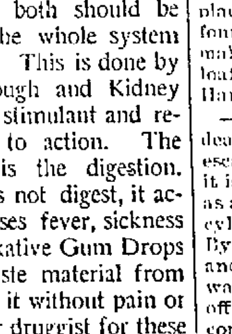
HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills

YOUR HEALTH.

The citadel of life must be guarded at two points. In the first place there is the danger of taking cold. We take cold through the skin and this affects the kidneys and the lungs. So intimately are these organs connected, that a cold affects both. In order to relieve the system, both should be treated, or rather the whole system should be regulated. This is done by Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. It acts as a stimulant and restores the organs to action. The other weak spot is the digestion. When the food does not digest, it accumulates and causes fever, sickness and death. The Laxative Gum Drops will remove all waste material from the system and do it without pain or griping. Ask your druggist for these remedies and see that he gives them to you.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

Driving the Brain



at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

-How is- -Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"German Syrup"

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DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Baked Tongue: Boil the tongue till it will peel; trim off the soft parts near the roots; put the tongue in a baking pan; pour over a sauce of stewed and highly-seasoned tomatoes, and bake a nice brown.—Ohio Farmer.

—Cream Sponge Cake: Three eggs, one cupful sugar, half cupful sweet cream, pinch of salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted into the flour; beat the yolks of the eggs, add sugar, salt, cream and enough flour to make a batter, beat the whites stiff, then stir into the mixture; add enough flour to thicken, but do not get it stiff; bake in patty tins.—N. Y. Observer.

—A beautiful center cloth seen had autumn leaves in the brown and flame shadings worked over it in irregular patches, giving a most natural effect of being scattered over the cloth. There is a falling off in the rage for Dresden designs in needlework, the dainty little rosebuds and gay little pansies having evidently had their day. It was a lovely day, but a little too enthusiastic to last.—N. Y. Times.

—Cream Puffs: One-half cup of butter melted in one cup of hot water; set on the stove to boil; while boiling stir in one cup of flour; when cool stir in three eggs, one after the other, without beating; drop on hot tins and bake twenty to thirty minutes. Filling. One cup of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, boil and thicken with cornstarch, flavoring with one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla.—Boston Budget.

—Potato Yeast: Three large potatoes boiled in one quart of water; peel and mash fine; add three tablespoons of sugar. Mix the mass into a pint of water in which the potatoes have been boiled. Add a teacup of good yeast. Put in a stone jar, and in four hours it will be ready to use. Keep in a cool place, and make fresh yeast from it in four days. One teacup of yeast will make one pan of finger-rolls and one loaf of bread, or two loaves of bread.—Harper's Bazar.

—In kitchens where there is a great deal of cooking more or less grease will escape down the pipes of the sink, and it is desirable to have what is known as a "grease trap." This is a simple cylindrical trap resting on the floor. By an arrangement of the pipes of inlet and outlet, the undersurface of the water in the trap is continually drawn off, and the grease by reason of its own consistency floats to the top and remains there, whence it may be removed through a cover in the top of the trap. Such a form of trap as this is desirable, because it is effectual and at the same time is of the simplest construction.—N. Y. Tribune.

—A young oak tree growing in a glass or vase of water is not only ornamental but interesting. Place an acorn suspended by a thread within half an inch of the surface of the water. Let it remain undisturbed for a couple of months, save for the filling up of the vessel to replace evaporation and an occasional complete change of the water by a siphon. The acorn will throw a root down into the water, and upward will shoot a slender stem with glossy leaves. Hyacinth glasses are the best for the purpose. A little charcoal at the bottom is needed to keep the water. These are frequently seen in English restaurants.—N. Y. Times.

—A tartare sauce is a most delicious sauce to serve with fried fish, broiled chicken, lamb or veal. It is also served with some cold meats. Like mayonnaise it is a cold sauce, which is thickened and the foundation is the same as that of an ordinary mayonnaise dressing. Break the yolks of two eggs in a bowl, add, drop by drop, at first, a half cupful of the best olive oil. After the oil has been dropped in until the sauce becomes thick like creamed butter, it may be added more rapidly. When the oil is all in add about two teaspoonfuls of good, sharp Taragon vinegar, a teaspoonful of fine English mustard, a shallot or a small onion, minced very fine, twelve capers, a small cucumber pickle, chopped as fine as possible, an even teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper.—N. Y. Tribune.

REVIVAL OF OLD STYLES.

Antique Furniture Is Matched by Gowns of the Same Period.

In house toilets there is a craze for the revival of old styles and the fashionable modiste of the present must familiarize herself with the belles of history or she is but little in demand. Antique effects are no longer confined to house furnishings, but the woman of wealth and fashion who can gratify every whim must needs introduce into her wardrobe gowns and garnitures which are of medieval origin.

I called one day upon a well-known social leader who received me in a room furnished in Louis Quinze style. A glance or two at the gown my hostess wore provoked an exclamation of surprise as I noticed that it was in exact harmony with her surroundings.

"You are fancying yourself back in the French court of more than a century ago, are you not?" she asked with a smile. "Of course, it seems odd and perhaps ridiculous that I should attempt the reproduction of a certain period in my room furnishing and costume, but let me tell you how it happened.

"Having seen at a friend's house a Louis Quinze room I became so enamored with its uniqueness that I was determined to have one myself. After this was obtained I gradually became impressed with the absurdity of receiving visitors in an apartment which was a copy of past styles, while my toilet was fashioned after the most modern modes. Finally I decided that I would try a 'harmony scheme,' and that the minutest detail of my dress should be in tone with my surroundings. And this is the result," she finished, while I expressed my admiration of the beauty and originality of the idea.

But it is not every woman, I thought, says a writer, who would so skillfully have guarded against grotesqueness, and whose efforts at reproduction of past French fashions would not have borne the mark of "mistaken conceptions."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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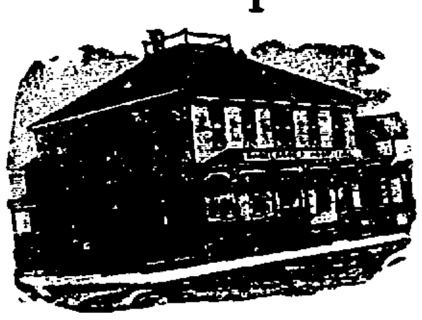

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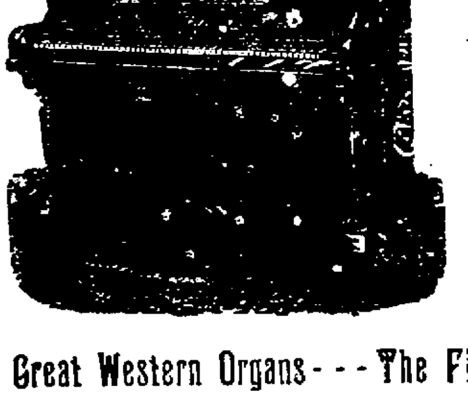

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DIED IN PRISON.

Martin Burke, One of the Murderers of Dr. Cronin, Passes Away in the Penitentiary Hospital at Joliet—His Connection with the Crime.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 10.—Martin Burke is dead, and the mouth of another Cronin conspirator is thus sealed. He died and made no sign. Of the convicted murderers only Dan Coughlin remains. He is serving a life sentence in the prison. O'Sullivan, the iceman, died last winter without making any public confession. With the death of Burke the unpunished conspirators obtain new safety. Burke has been failing for months, wasting away with consumption. For weeks he lay in the hospital. A month ago it became apparent that his case was hopeless.

When Burke first entered the penitentiary in January, 1890, he was placed in the cooper shop. He remained there until last summer, when he contracted a severe cold which steadily grew worse and necessitated his change to lighter work. After a short period in the shoe shop he went to the "idle room" for three weeks, and afterward was removed to the hospital, quick consumption having developed.

Since his entry to the hospital Burke has steadily declined, and Dr. Frederick, the prison surgeon, who made an examination Friday of the man's condition, expressed the opinion that he could not live more than a week. His end, however, came rather unexpectedly.

Burke was well aware that his end was near at hand, and being an ardent Catholic, asked that Father Daniel, of Joliet, come to see him. Father Daniel went early Friday morning, and after talking with the surgeon and with Burke administered the last sacraments of the church to the dying man.

As he was sitting in a chair Friday evening talking to the convict nurse about his case he referred to the last examination made by Dr. Frederick and said: "Well, I guess it is all up; it's all right, anyway." After some further conversation he reverted to his approaching death and said: "If I die I want Forrest to come down and take my body to my folks." He referred to W. S. Forrest, who conducted his case and has since been busy in carrying the Cronin case to the supreme court.

Burke had hardly made this reference to Forrest before his whole frame was shaken by a sort of convulsion. His head fell forward. There was a gasp or two and he was dead. There was no hemorrhage and death came comparatively easy.

The prison officials say that, to their knowledge, Burke has never spoken a word about the Cronin case since he has been in the prison. He not only never mentioned it of his own accord, but would decline to discuss it when it was brought up. He was on friendly terms with the attendants and talked freely on all other subjects.

Burke's connection with the Cronin murder was believed to be that of a hired man. He never stood high in the councils of the conspirators, but took his orders from "Dan" Coughlin. It was he who assisted in fitting up the Carlson cottage and making arrangements for the killing. According to a partial confession, said to have been made by Iceman O'Sullivan, Burke waited inside the doorway of the Carlson cottage on the night of the murder armed with a club. O'Sullivan, who did not know that murder was to be done, hurried from the house and standing outside heard the blows and Dr. Cronin's shriek. This story corroborated the theory of the prosecution. It was supposed that Burke struck the fatal blows.

Burke appeared early in the conspiracy and was seen by Hakan Martinson, the express driver, when the furniture purchased by the mysterious "J. B. Simonds" or "Williams" arrived at the cottage March 22, 1889. It was claimed on the trial that Burke had previously been seen at the rooms that were prepared at 929 Clark street and afterward vacated. Burke, from all accounts, was an ignorant working-man, unscrupulous and prejudiced, entirely under the influence of the shrewder members of the camp 23. When the cottage had been rented Burke was seen by the Carlsons, who lived next door, and he told them his brother, who was an invalid, was coming to occupy the rented house. After the murder and the finding of Dr. Cronin's body Burke did not figure as a suspect until he had been described by the Carlsons and Martinson, the expressman. Descriptions of him were sent broadcast and on June 5 he was arrested at Winnipeg, Manitoba. When taken into custody he threatened that some one would suffer for his arrest. On June 7 he was fully identified by Martinson and Officer Collins. There was some trouble in securing extradition papers and Burke was held by the dominion authorities to wait further evidence. On June 29 Burke and six others were indicted by the grand jury. On June 30 the court at Winnipeg ordered his extradition, further identification having been made by Charles Carlson. On July 24 Burke's lawyers made an unsuccessful attempt to secure his release. Not until August 5 did the prisoner reach Chicago. He was kept under guard at the police stations until August 8, when he was removed to the county jail.

The next day he was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." The trial began August 30. Every step of evidence drew Burke deeper into the dark conspiracy. It was shown that he prepared the cottage, was there on the night of the murder with Coughlin and others, with whom he had been drinking, and that previous to the killing he had indulged in threats of a violent nature. During the long trial he remained stubbornly indifferent and received his sentence with no show of emotion. The prosecution never had much hope of securing a confession from him, O'Sullivan being the one from whom they thought might "squeal" after a year or two of imprisonment.

Martin Burke belonged to that class of Irish with the transmitted hatred of centuries of informers in his heart, and his impulsive nature and uncultivated mind made him an easy tool of those who wished to play upon his patriotism. To an Irishman with nationalist feelings an informer is the worst detested and most vilent thing on earth, and he who puts such a one out of the way is regarded as a hero by Irish revolutionists of extreme views. If Burke had any hand in the murder of Dr. Cronin it was, his friends say, because he was led by knaves to believe that the doctor was an informer and in the pay of England. Ignorant, devoted, and without any of the finer social feelings, he would naturally be selected for a desperate deed. His vanity could be played upon until he was brought to the belief that to assassinate a man denounced as an informer by those whom he trusted was to play the heroic role of an avenging patriot.

Operatives Starving.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—At the close of the week there are 30,000 non-union cotton operatives out of work in Lancashire. The deepest distress prevails among them. Already everything available has gone to the pawnshops, which are filled with pledges of all kinds. The majority of the sufferers are unable to obtain credit, and are coalless and fireless at a period when the weather is unusually inclement. They are reluctant to apply for public relief, nevertheless the poor law officials are busy doing what is possible for the destitute.

FOUR MEN HANGED.

A Quadruple Execution in the Jailyard at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—At sunrise Friday Dennis McCarthy and Stephen Hite (white) and Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis (colored) were hanged in the jail yard for murder. This is the first quadruple hanging in this state.

Before going to the scaffold Thomas said to his minister: "I am an innocent man and God will punish those who swore my life away." Neither of the condemned men made any statement on the scaffold.

At 7:45 o'clock the four condemned men entered the yard of the jail and saw for the first time the scaffold where death awaited them. Up the steps of the scaffold they marched, Hite leading. He walked firmly across beneath the noose to the west, McCarthy next to him, Thomas next and Lewis under the noose to the east. All but Thomas stood with bowed heads. He looked about at the crowd and bowed to men he knew in the crowd and at the windows of the jail.

The deputies arranged the nooses and pinioned the men at 7:46 o'clock. Hite, while being pinioned, kicked off the slippers he wore. The priests talked continually to Hite and McCarthy and the colored ministers spoke occasionally to Thomas and Lewis. Thomas glanced curiously at the rope and beam above him.

At 7:47 o'clock the cap was adjusted over McCarthy's head and then quickly over the others. Not one spoke. The noose was then adjusted on Hite, Thomas McCarthy and lastly on Lewis at 7:49. All stood firm. McCarthy yawned as the noose was adjusted.

At 7:54 the drop fell. Hite struggled from the first. Grant Thomas' arm drew up and McCarthy's hands moved convulsively. Lewis hung limp.

At 7:56 Lewis had not moved and to all appearances his neck had been broken by the drop. The struggles of the others grew less. At 7:57 the doctors found Lewis' pulse 128, but it quickly fell to 72. Grant Thomas' pulse was 120; Hite's was 44. McCarthy's pulse at 7:58 was 98. At 7:59 Grant Thomas' pulse half a minute later was imperceptible. At the same moment Hite's pulse could not be counted. At 8 o'clock Thomas was the only living man. His pulse was 60. A faint beating of their hearts could be detected for several minutes, but at 8:09½ o'clock all were pronounced dead.

When Dennis McCarthy shot his wife to death on the evening of September 7, 1891, he also took the life of his unborn babe. McCarthy was a drunkard and his wife was forced to support herself and children. Four months before the murder he accused his wife of infidelity, and after beating her deserted his family and went to St. Louis. There he remained a few months, when he wrote a letter saying he was coming home to kill her. Reaching the city, he went straight to his home, kissed his wife in greeting her, and took his little boy for a walk. He returned alone. Three flashes from a pistol and Dennis McCarthy was an uxoricide.

Stephen Hite suffered death for a crime committed while drunk. His victim, Albert Bauerman, and Hite first met in a saloon on the night of September 20, 1891. They had several drinks together, when a quarrel arose and Hite was ejected from the saloon. He waited outside, and as Bauerman appeared snatched a cane from his hand and struck him with it. Bauerman recovered the stick and Hite drew a knife and plunged it into Bauerman's heart.

Grant Thomas was hanged upon purely circumstantial evidence. Birdie Coleman was found strangled to death on the morning of February 9 last. Thomas, who had known her from childhood, was seen to enter her house a half hour before the crime was committed and leave it a few moments before it was discovered. He was but a youth, his victim but a girl, although a wife. They were known to have quarreled, but it was some time before the tragedy. When arrested he protested his innocence, but was unable to prove an alibi, was tried and sentenced to death.

A boy called Nelson Lewis a "chinch bug" and he shot him to death. They were negroes, and met at a dance on the night of November 22, 1891. Lewis had been slighted by the black damsels and formed a grudge against George Dean, a youth of 16. As the latter left the ballroom Lewis called to him to wait, but Dean replied that he had no time to waste on chinch bugs. Pulling a pistol, Lewis coolly rested his arm on the shoulder of one of the women, fired and Dean was a corpse.

IOWA'S FIGURES.

Pluralities of the Successful Candidates for State Officers and for Congressmen.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—The executive council has completed the canvass of the vote at the recent election for state officers and congressmen. McFarland (rep.) for secretary of state has a plurality of 22,778; McCarthy (rep.) for auditor, 22,221; Beeson (rep.) for treasurer, 22,164; Stone (rep.) for attorney general, 22,-832; Perkins (rep.) for railroad commissioner, 22,294. The pluralities of the congressmen are as follows: First district, Gear, 729; Second, Hayes, 7,772; Third, Henderson, 1,460; Fourth, Updegraff, 590; Fifth, Cousins, 1,098; Sixth, Lacey, 1,175; Seventh, Hull, 6,080; Eigth, Hepburn, 4,337; Ninth, Hager, 2,478; Tenth, Dolliver, 4,944; Eleventh, Perkins, 1,277.

CATTLE DYING BY THOUSANDS.

Terrible Suffering from Drought in New Mexico—Loss, Forty Per Cent.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—A prominent cattleman just arrived from northwestern New Mexico says that for more than two years the heavens there have refused to yield rain and as a result the water courses are dried up and the irrigating ditches are useless. Said he:

"At a low estimate 75,000 to 100,000 head of cattle have died from starvation and lack of water. The railroads are shipping cattle out of the region by train loads, but thousands of these cattle will die as they are too weak to withstand the winters. Some cattle companies estimate their loss as high as 60 per cent. and the average will run 25 to 40 per cent. The sheep are in almost as bad condition as the cattle. The heaviest losses are in Colfax and adjoining counties."

Mortgage for $15,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—Resolutions have been filed with the secretary of state authorizing the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago to execute a mortgage to Adrian Iselin, Jr., and George G. Haven, of New York, for $15,000,000 bonds, to be issued bearing 5 per cent. interest and maturing in 1942.

Editor Dana for United States Senator.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—In an editorial the Herald advocates the election of Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, to succeed Frank Hiscock in the United States senate.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Hid Her Wealth.

Mrs. Anthony Gregg, of Dover, recently left her home for a trip to Milwaukee. On the way she was taken sick and died. After her death it was discovered that she had secreted large sums of money about her home. Fifteen hundred dollars was found in the bottom of a crock filled with lard. In an old rag bag was found $1,000. In a small box on a pantry shelf was found another thousand. In the woodshed and other outbuildings were discovered sums ranging from $500 upwards. In a Milwaukee bank she had deposited $8,000, and besides owned a couple of farms.

Charged with Murder.

Matthew R. Ashton was arrested at Janesville charged with murdering his aunt, Mrs. Daniel Stone, of Fulton, on the 5th of June last. Mrs. Stone was killed by being choked or suffocated, and her body was then thrown into a cistern. The body was forced through a hole 11 by 14 inches that opened into the cistern. The crime has been shrouded in mystery until the grand jury brought in an indictment against Ashton. Mr. Stone, the husband of the murdered woman, is one of the rich farmers of that section.

Owens Discharged from Jail.

Henry L. Owens was discharged from jail at Chippewa Falls by Judge Bundy. He was convicted of obtaining $403 under false pretenses from L. M. Newman, cashier of the First national bank, and sentenced to four years at Waupun. After serving eighteen months he was turned over to the sheriff of Chippewa county by the supreme court, who found an error in the information upon which he was convicted. Owens went east. He is wanted in Chicago for the same offense.

Says His Son Was Murdered.

The statement was made by Charles E. Jones, of Beloit, father of Bert Jones, the boy killed at Elgin, Ill., the other night, that he had been murdered and was not the burglar whom the storekeeper supposed he saw. He says he thinks his son was shot down on the street while returning peacefully home from the theater and intimates that he will begin criminal prosecution against Mr. Curtis, who killed his son.

A Tramp Commits Suicide.

The body of an unknown man, evidently a tramp, was found hanging in the corner of an old rail fence near Waukesha. The man had knotted a couple of handkerchiefs together, tied them to the top rail, then to his neck, and, having sat down, deliberately strangled himself to death.

The News Condensed.

Palmyra is threatened with a wood famine for the first time in the history of the place.

C. P. Pillsbury is to build a 10,000-barrel daily capacity flour mill at Superior. The mill will be the largest in the world.

Patrick F. Finn, proprietor of the Farmers' Exchange grocery in Hudson, arrested for bigamy, pleaded guilty.

West Superior officials are charged with receiving money from the gambling contingent as payment for protection.

Andrew Haagenstad, a Norwegian, 60 years old, was knocked from the Chicago & Northwestern track near London and fatally hurt.

C. O. Walker, aged 33 years, a native of Wisconsin, was shot and killed at Sunnyside, Cal., by an unknown person.

Fred Marsh, one of the most dangerous counterfeiters in the country, was arrested in Milwaukee. He will be taken to San Francisco, where he is much wanted.

Miss Kate Doherty, of Berlin, graduate of the Wisconsin training school for nurses, goes to Leavenworth, Kan., to serve as head nurse in the Soldiers' Home hospital.

George White, an old and respected resident of Ashland, dropped dead from heart trouble. He had been engaged in the lumber business for twenty years.

Nick Elmere, a farmer of New Glarus township, was killed in a runaway.

News of an iron discovery in Douglass county, near Gordon, has just leaked out.

Indictments have been returned by the grand jury against all of the Beloit saloon keepers.

James O'Rourke, living at Janesville, lost three fingers in the draw machine in a shoe factory in which he is employed.

The annual reunion of the Twentieth Wisconsin volunteers was held at Watertown.

Domestic trouble caused Charles Behan, a farmer living near Antigo, to blow out his brains.

Sheriff J. B. Kennedy, of West Superior, has secured a verdict of $7,000 against the Superior Terminal Company for personal damages.

Luther T. Howard, one of the oldest persons of the town of Wauwatosa, died at his home at the age of 86. He came to this state in the '30's.

At Beloit occurred the death of Dennis Garrigan, at the age of 62. He had been a resident of the city for forty years.

Janesville has secured two new industries, a shelf factory and a foundry, both to be moved from Springfield, O.

Three new banks with an aggregate capital of $1,400,000 have opened their doors in Milwaukee—the Wisconsin national bank, the Central national bank and the German-American bank.

During his stay in Milwaukee Henry Villard let slip the information that Prince Bismarck is a stockholder in the Milwaukee street railway system to the extent of 200,000 marks, or $50,000.

A. J. Cowles, aged 93 years, a resident of Beloit nearly forty years, died while sitting in his chair. He and his wife recently celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Cowles died a few months ago.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

PROVED HIS LOVE BY FIGURES.

His Rival Only Valued the Girl at Her Weight in Gold.

"Miss Keedick—Dora," began young Mr. Hipple—"Dora, dearest, I love you!"

"So does Mr. Spatt," replied Dora.

"I know it; but he can't love you as I do. It isn't in him."

"But he says I am worth my weight in gold."

"Dora, how much do you weigh?" asked the young man.

"Let me see," replied Dora, meditatively, "What is my weight now?"

"I suppose it is about 120 pounds."

"No; it is not quite that. I never weighed over 113, and that was last winter. But what are you doing?"

The young man had taken a pencil and an old letter from his pocket and was figuring on the back of the envelope.

"We'll call it 113," he said. "In 113 pounds there are sixteen times that many ounces, or 1,808 ounces. Now, gold is quoted at $20.67 an ounce; 1,808 at $20.67 per ounce amounts to $37,-371.36."

"What on earth are you doing, Mr. Hipple?" Miss Keedick demanded.

"I am ascertaining the difference between Mr. Spatt's valuation of you and my own estimate. His value of you, as reported by yourself, is precisely $37,-371.36. The creature actually has the audacity to place a cash value upon you, and one of such paltry proportions too! Less than $40,000 for a superb and angelic being like yourself! It is figured down to cents even! Think of the odd thirty-six cents, my dear! The very idea of lugging in the paltry copper cent as a measure of your value! Yet that is precisely what my rival has done. Now, Dora, love, I value you at billions on billions of dol—"

He did not finish. She interrupted him with the exclamation: "I am yours, George."

The wedding will occur in about six weeks.—Harper's Bazar.

—All Editors There.—"What's the population of this town?" "Four hundred and sixty-five." "How many editors?" "Haven't I just told you the population?"—Atlanta Constitution.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which soil the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL —OF— Business

Opp. P. O., Minneapolis. Best and cheapest. Catalogue free. RICHARD & GRUMAN, Proprietors.

PORTABLE WELL DRILLING MACHINERY Established 1867. Machines drill any depth. Earth by steam and horse power. Send for free illustrated catalogue. MORGAN, KELLY & TAYLOR, Waterloo, Iowa. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL
HAS 35,000 CIRCULATION,
Because it's the best daily in the Northwest. Sample FREE. Sixth day, 16 pages, contains complete story.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

FITS CURED. Trial bottle free by mail. Cures after all others fail. Address DR. H. GREEN, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. K.—G. 1426.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

You Wonder

why Mrs.—— is so enthusiastic about Washing Compounds? You wouldn't, if you knew the facts. You'll find that she is using **Pearline**, instead of the poor and perhaps dangerous imitation of it that you are trying to wash with. You mustn't think that all Washing Compounds are alike. **Pearline** is the original one, and the best. Millions of women know it. So does every peddler and prize-giver, though to sell you his stuff he has to tell you that it's the "same as" **Pearline**, or "just as good." It is not—be honest, send it back.

Beware of imitations. Pearline is manufactured only by 345 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

For 1893

The Ladies' Home Journal

has a New Series of the Famous Brownies

"The Brownies 'Round the World"

AN entirely new series of Adventures of the funniest little men in the world will be given in their first trip around the world. The amusing little bands will visit all the leading countries, exploring the London Tower, climbing the Alps, gamboling across Scotland's heather and Ireland's green, repairing the sea-washed dykes of Holland, sailing up the Danube and the Rhine, and finally penetrating the land of the Esquimaux and the North Pole. Their sports and adventures in strange countries will be the most amusing in their history, and Mr. Cox has made for the series the funniest drawings ever created by him.

Subscription Agents wanted Profitable Work
Send for terms

One Dollar a year 10c. a copy at the News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODWARD & CO. SELL GRAIN BY SAMPLE.
MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH AND WEST SUPERIOR.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Right Now I am Ready with a Fine Line of Christmas Gifts. Presents you Want at Prices you Like:

Silk and Cashmere Mufflers,	Plush Caps for Everybody,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,	Gents' Silk Uuubrellas,
Silk Suspenders,	Gents' Gloves and Mittens,
Gents' Fine Neckwear,	Gents' Night Shirts,

FREE! FOR THE BOYS: FREE

Every Purchaser of $3.50 worth of Goods or over will receive their Choice of a FINE SLED or a first-class pair of Steel CLUB SKATES.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at Cut Prices for the next Thirty Days

LOUIS ZOLINSKY, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER.

308 Davenport St.—Two Doors West of First National Bank.

When H's Wife Is Gone Away.

He repairs his tattered garments, and he puts his laundry out.
Sews on buttons, hunts his slippers, scatters everything about;
Tears the curtains from the windows, vainly tries to put them back.
Tilts a cabinet in falling, wrecks some treasured bric-a-brac;
Goes to bed a shade ill-humored, and sometimes forgets to pray—
O! his days are full of trouble, when his wife is gone away.

He resums his youthful habits, lingers with the boys till late.
Sings the charms of winsome women, dressed like a fashion plate;
Aye, he shaves himself tri-weeky, and his patent leathers shine.
While his neckwear is a study in both color and design;
And he wears the whitest linen and a buttonhole bouquet—
O! he's mighty fine and tidy when his wife is gone away.

He attends each fete and picnic in a radius of ten miles;
Is the very incarnation o' politeness wreathed with smiles;
And the girls declare him charming—just to nice for anything!
For he treats them choice confections, and he takes them in the swing.
As a bachelor he poses, and he woos the ladies gay—
O! he does a night of meanness when his wife is gone away.

But when daylight fades to twilight, and the lonely night winds sigh,
And the glory of the evening stars is showered from the sky;
When a stillness hovers round him like the holy hour of prayer,
With no sound but unseen pinions pulsing thro' the slumb'rous air,
Then her presence rules his bosom with the old angelic sway,
And he knows her worth and sweetness when his wife is gone away.

Yes, she stands before him smiling, guardian spirit of the night,
With a voice so full of music and whith a face so warm and bright;
And his heart grows soft and tender, as come thronging to his mind,
All her deeds of love and duty, all her helpful words and kind;
And her imperfections vanish as the shadows of the day,
And he loves her, O, how dearly! when his wife is gond away.

—GALVESTON NEW .

Your tree for the little ones will be incomplete without some of those ornaments at Reed & Son's.

If you want to make a Christmas present of a watch or clock, Binder, the jeweler, is the man to consult.

The jewelry trade is usually the best for holidays, and Binder has purchased a big stock suitable for the occasion this year. Call at his store in the opera house block before you buy anything in that line. *

The Book sale is now on at Reed's. No shelf worn books, all new. Cheaper than you ever bought them before. Illustrated books for Children, Story, Travel, Adventer, Etc.

For Christmas and New Years the "Soo" line will sell round trip tickets between all local stations on its line at fare and one-third. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1892, Jan'y 1 and 2, 1893. Limited to return up to and including Jan. 3, 1893.

CHAMBERS, Agent.

Lumbermen who need such printing as time books, scale cards, orders or anything else, should not forget the New North office.

E. C. Leonard will display the greatest line of 5 and 10 cent goods ever displayed in the city this season. There's lots of things in the stock that make suitable Christmas presents. *

Reed & Son, the leading confectioners, have purchased an immense stock of candy for the holiday trade. The little folks are aware of this, and you may be sure they will not forgive you if you fail to get them a box of those elegant cream bon bons or carmels for a Christmas present.

Couches and Divans, Carpets and Rugs, Settees and Solid built cots, Mouldings and Picture frames, Easels and Rests, Clock shelves and Ancient What-nots, Chairs that are trimmed up in satins and and plush, Beds that are downy and soft—In fact the whole shooting-match, all that one needs, to furnish from cellar to loft. Pingry has them. *

What do You Want?

As time carries us near the best days in the year—the day of merriment and gift giving—we all wonder what we will get to give away. The older ones like something and the young ones must have the same. There is no place in Rhinelander better furnished with things of necessity and luxury than the store of Spafford & Cole.

In and outside wraps, foot, hand and head wear of any description. Muffs and boas in great variety.

The finest things in Silk and Chelfon scarfs, ties and handkerchiefs, notions and holiday novelties.

We have just opened an endless lot of Glass, Crockery and China in fancy little beauties, such as china teapots, sugars and creamers in sets, fancy china cups and saucers, fancy china plates, Meissen cups, saucers and plates in sets, lace edged fruit plates, lace baskets in china, basket pin trays, and an endless lot of fancy stuff that we cannot tell you about without you seeing.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

WANTED.—To communicate with party who purchased ticket from Rhinelander to Minneapolis and return, and used the going coupon Oct. 3. Inquire at Soo depot.

Someone who desires to buy a good residence lot, a horse, cow, buggy, surrey, cutter, harness, whip, robes, good roomy barn and all improvements, can get a decided bargain at Paul Browne's office. The price is decidedly low. *

John Colrue is selling a large number of the celebrated Standard sewing machines throughout the county now-a-days. It is the best machine on the market. *

Leaders are a necessity in any order or vocation of life. Krueger is the leader on photography in this section because he does the finest work and charges no more for it than the makers of inferior pictures do. His gallery is over Jewell's store. *

Wood Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until December 24, 1892 for the furnishing of 150 cords of green yellow birch and maple wood, 4 feet long, and 30 cords of green tamarac wood 4 feet long, and 20 cords of green yellow birch and maple wood, 2 feet long, all to be delivered at the school buildings in the village of Rhinelander.

SAM S. MILLER,
Sec. School Board.

"A Yard of Pansies."

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to make every one of our readers a present of one of these exquisite oil pictures 36 inches long, a companion to "A Yard of Roses," which all have seen and admired. This exquisite picture, "A Yard of Pansies," was painted by the same noted artist who did the roses. It is the same size and is pronounced by art critics to be far superior to the "Roses." The reproduction is equal in every respect to the original, which cost $300, and accompanying it are full directions for framing at home, at a cost of a few cents, thus forming a beautiful ornament for your parlor or a superb Christmas gift, worth at least $5. Send your name and address to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York, with three two-cent stamps to pay for the packing, mailing, etc., and mention that you are a reader of the New North, and you will receive by return mail one of these valuable Works of Art.

Notice.

Cut this ticket out, take it to J. R. Binder's jewelry store, and receive a free chance on an elegant solid gold lady's watch or a handsome ten air music box.

No._____

RAFFLE TICKET

GOLD WATCH OR MUSIC BOX.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24, '92.

One Chance. J. R. BINDER.

The raffle will take place Christmas eve at Binder's store. Everybody remember it. *

Land office at Wausau, Wis.,
Nov. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on Jan. 5, 1893, viz.: Tellis Bertrand, H. E. No. 6083, for lot 2, Sec. 17, T. 39 north, R. 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Girard, Geo. Bertrand, Joseph Thompson and Mike Stalk, of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS,
Register.

N23 6t.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
Nov. 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on Dec. 15, 1892, viz.: John Peterson, H. E. No. 6288, for lot 3 Sec. 18 township 37 N., R. 9 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Geo. T. Oleson, Otto H. Oleson, Andrew Clementson and Ole Hanson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
November 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 6, 1893, viz: George A. Chase, H. E. No. 6370 for the Lots 3, 4 and 5, section 24, township 37 north, range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prescott Calkins, W. A. Boyce, Chas. Williams, Lawrence Doyle, of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

Winter Season.

We are showing a large and well selected Stock of Garment for Winter Wear, including

Plain and Fur Trimmed Jackets,

Coats and Ulsters, Plush Jackets, Cloth Capes and Wraps. A large line of Seal Coats, Small Furs and Fur Trimmings guaranteed to wear.

Colored Dress Goods, Both imported and of domestic manufacture from 25c a yard upward.

Black Dress Goods in a large variety of new weaves. We make a Specialty of Mourning Goods.

Silk Dress Goods The largest assortment of Plain and Fancy Silks ever before shown by us, including black and colored velvets. We will send samples.

T. A. Chapman Co., Milwaukee.

Now is the time to buy your

Winter Clothing

Select From the

Best Assortment in Town

. . . . It Costs no Mor."

at W. L. BEER'S.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

. . . . . ACORN STOVES AND RANGES. . . . . .

. . . . THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY. . . . .

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 45. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

RHINELANDER!

MORE ABOUT THE HUSTLING CITY OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

WHY IT BOOMS AND PROSPERS

Enterprise and Correct Business Methods Makes the City Grow, and the Growth Is of the Right Kind.

Our Superior Manufacturing Facilities, Room for More Factories, and the Kinds that will Find Encouragement Here. Many Resources in which all may share. Excellent School System and Good Churches. Notes on Business Industries.

PART THREE.

THE rapid growth of Rhinelander is a surprise, not only to our citizens, but also to the outside world. That she is a progressive and enterprising city is the general verdict. Friends, residents of other cities and commercial travelers, the general traveling public who go to and fro to the ends of the country with open eyes, and whose means of comparison are broader than a continent, all unite in the expression that Rhinelander is a live and growing city. We don't see how the verdict could be otherwise. Its splendid site, busy manufacturing industries, substantial public buildings and business houses, its pleasant homes, good churches and schools and its general air of thrift and comfort, certainly entitle it to that distinction.

In the general good order that prevails, in its support of schools and churches may be traced much of its success. The spirit, the push, the enterprise, the freedom and fearless independence of its people are the growth of broad experience and wise vision bred of familiarity with the expanse of the broad west.

As the years go by the steady progress made is plainly visible, and with this city's interests in such keeping we need have no fear for its future prosperity. Rhinelander has not arrived to the acme of her success. She is still in her infancy, being only ten years old. Time and the development of her resources will accomplish wonders. She has during one decade become a city of over 5,000 inhabitants, and the growth has mostly been made during the last four years. She will continue to increase in population, in wealth and importance. Real estate values are increasing, and new buildings are constantly being erected in all parts of the city, and Rhinelander to-day offers more advantages to citizens and those who are seeking a desirable place to locate permanently than any other city twice its size in Wisconsin.

Desirable as we claim that Rhinelander is of itself, for those seeking homes for themselves and families, or for the pursuit of business in its ordinary established lines, or for the founding of new industries, we could not use such strong terms of commendation if the only inducements were based upon the city itself. But we are in the midst of the richest section of the state in the way of material for manufacturing purposes, for which there must be a constant and growing demand.

We have refered in recent issues of the NEW NORTH, to the large mills and manufacturing industries of Rhinelander, and there are many more that ought to be established here. Every one of them would become profitable to the owner and a valuable acquisition to the city. They need not necessarily be on a large scale. Go into any grocery or hardware store in the city and enumerate the number of little articles made of wood, and which can be made here as well as elsewhere, and one will be astonished. We have all the different kinds of woods in this county peculiarly adapted for the manufacture of these articles, and they can be made here cheaper than most any other place. Let us have some of these little industries to go with the large ones already located here, for they will bring operatives, life, profits. We are pleased to learn that this matter is already being seriously considered by interested parties, and have reason to believe that at no distant day, they will become a reality.

Rhinelander has not been backward in taking hold of anything that would be of benefit to the city, and she, like other places of note, has her Advancement Association, whose object is to further the interests of the place, and all working for one common cause much good work is bound to be accomplished. This organization is composed of the business men of the city, who are desirous of developing our facilities for the good of all our citizens, and is well deserving of the support and hearty good will of all who wish to see Rhinelander prosper.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Conforming to the requirements of the age of progress, and readily appreciating the fact that a people, to be free, intelligent and useful must be educated, our citizens have sought, by extending a liberal hand, to further and promote within our midst the benificent scheme of popular education. Rhinelander has said to her citizens, "Educate your children, instruct your youth, without money and without price," thus placing within the reach of all, even the lowest, humblest and poorest, a good and generous education. And one can truly say that our public schools have been maintained with commendable generosity. The seeds planted by our earlier citizens a decade ago have since ripened into their fuller and broader harvest, which during the past five years has made the schools of Rhinelander second in efficiency to no other city of its size in the state. We have substantial school buildings, supplied with modern conveniences, and our principal and teachers are among the best in Wisconsin, and the schools are in a flourishing condition.

The schools of the town of Pelican are conducted under the township system of school government, which is under the jurisdiction of a school board composed of the clerks of the different districts in the town which controls all the schools of the town as well as the graded schools and the free high school of the village of Rhinelander. Besides the Rhinelander public schools there is the Pelican school, Stella school, Lago school, Curran school, Cuenin school and Sanders school in the township of Pelican, and in all there is an enrollment of nearly 1,000 scholars. We shall devote our attention to the Rhinelander schools proper in this article, however.

FIRST SCHOOL.

From the early settlement of the town, attention was given to education, and in 1883 the Brown Bro's and the Lake Shore Railroad Company donated a half block of land where the present high school building now stands, and a small school house, 16x24 feet, was built. Miss Jennie Loomis—now Mrs. Alex McRae—was the teacher, having eight pupils. As the place grew, the need of more commodious quarters was seen, to accommodate the increasing number of scholars. Year after year the school fund was increased till now only nine years after the first school was started in Rhinelander with only eight scholars in attendance, we have four buildings and the school property is valued at $36,000 while the enrollment of pupils is 700, and the average attendance is about 600.

THE SCHOOL BOARD

consists of the following gentlemen: Paul Browne, president; John C. Curran, vice president; Sam S. Miller, secretary; directors, E. M. Hagen, J. C. Curran, August Hoffaker, S. C. Ketner, Paul Browne, W. E. Brown, E. L. Dimick.

THE TEACHERS.

High School.—Geo. Peterson, principal; Mary E. Oakey, assistant. Grammar Department, Nina Newman. Intermediate Departments—Alice Bray, principal McCord School, M. Griswold, principal Curran School, Carrie Bray, High School building. Second Primary Department—May Barnet, Maggie Richardson, Hattie E. Lord. First Primary Department—Belle Newman, Cora Crowe, Addie Levake, Myrtle Westenhaver, Addie Rezin. Buttrick School—W. H. Rezin.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

consists of twelve years, and there is a perfect gradation from the primary to the high school, as follows: First Primary, first year. Reading written forms of familiar words learned from the board and used in easy combinations; continued lessons from the board in connection with the chatt and make the transition from script to print. Associate the written forms of names with the objects or pictures, and use the words in oral sentences. Combine word and sentence methods. Copy words and sentences, and introduce spelling after the word as a whole is mastered. Beginning the First Reader. Numbers, rapid recognition of groupes of objects to ten. Develop the ideas of the numbers and the operations by means of objects, and introduce the signs of operation by simple concrete problems. Notation and numeration to thirty, and combinations to ten. Second year.—Reading. The First Reader is completed and work from the board continued, supplimentary reading introduced. Second Reader commenced and important words from the reading lessons spelled. Drills are also given in recognition and pronunciation of words. Language exercises. Addition of figures, and penmanship is commenced, and preparation made for the study of geography and drawing.

Second Primary, third year. Reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, penmanship, language and oral exercises.

Intermediate.—Reading, arithmetic, geography, spelling, penmanship and language.

Grammar.—Reading, American history, spelling, arithmetic, geography, penmanship. Finish the text and study "Special Geography of Wisconsin." Botany and physiology are also taken up as a special language and science study.

High School.—First year. Reading, arithmetic, grammar, physiology, drawing, sentential analysis. Second year. Reading and orthoepy, algebra, physical geography, U. S. History, bookkeeping, composition, advanced algebra, botany, word analysis. Third year. Plane geometry, U. S. constitutions, ancient history or german, Wisconsin constitution, English history, solid geometry, rhetoric. Fourth year. Physics, English literature, german, mental science, theory and art, reviews. Rhetorical exercises and writing are taught throughout the course.

The high school is provided with two libraries. The reading library contains 365 volumes, and the reference library fifty volumes, among which are Chambers' Britanica and Appleton's Encyclopaedias. Free text books are furnished the scholars. The high school is provided with a physical apparatus, and the schools are provided with slate blackboards. The high school is in such a condition now that pupils can be prepared to enter the State University.

The number graduating from the high school has steadily increased, both absolutely and relatively to the number entering. The latter fact is due to the more stringent requirements of the lower grades. At the end of the present school year there will be eight graduates which will be the largest number ever graduated from these schools at one time. It is the aim of the principal and teachers to pay as much attention to the lower grades as to the higher, and not to slight the studies because they are not in advance classes, as they consider that if a pupil is familiar with the lower branches, he or she will be much better prepared to take up the higher studies and successfully complete them. The teachers are all thorough in their work, and Mr. Geo. Peterson, the superintendent of the schools, is a thorough disciplinarian and educator, teaching after the best methods adapted by the leading graded schools of the country, and under his management the Rhinelander schools have rapidly advanced. He has been teaching eleven years, and was principal of the high school at Maiden Rock, Wis., one year, principal of the Baldwin (Wis.) high school one year, and conducted a teacher's summer school at Ellsworth, Wis., four seasons. He passed a rigid examination, and has a state life certificate for teaching. He keeps a complete system of records of work of all the schools in this city, so that each pupil's progress can be traced from the primary schools till they graduate in from the high school.

The city has four good school buildings, and two more will be erected next year. We doubt if there is another place of this size in the state that can boast of better public schools than Rhinelander possesses.

THE CHURCHES

are the visible monuments of reverence to God and a belief in after life. There are policemen to arrest evil doers, soldiers to quell riots, courts to adjust difficulties, and have kept back many of the tides of vice. They have been sunshine for the shadowed, rest for the weary, strength for the frail, home for the outcast, hope for the despairing, and heaven for the penitent. They have been moral defenders of incalculable benefit, schools of enlightenment to young and old and results of the highest culture and enjoyment. The number and character of our churches indicate that the highest and best part of nature has kept pace with the secular thrift that has been so marked.

From the time that Deacon Tibbits, of Antigo, preached the first sermon in 1883, in a small building near the Rapids House, to a few people, the advancement of our religious societies has been steady, till now we have seven churches—the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic and three Lutheran societies—with Sunday schools attached, and all are well attended. In 1886 the first church building was erected by the Congregationalists, who in 1890 erected their new church, which is modern and more commodious. Since that first church building was erected in 1886—a period of less than six years—six others have made their appearance, and the church property of Rhinelander is now valued at $42,000. Our citizens and business men generally have contributed to their support, which speaks well for the city. The pastors of these churches are earnest advocates of their different creeds, and as a whole are united in one common cause, using their best efforts to promote the welfare of the community.

We have two opera houses which furnish our people with good places for amusement. We are also well provided with secret societies, as follows: John A. Logan Post, No. 232, G. A. R. Oneida Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F. Pelican Encampment, No. 18, D. D. Fellows' Camp. Rhinelander Lodge, No. 242, F. & A. M. Flambeau Lodge, No. 73, K. of P. W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, S. of V. Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

We have in the series of articles published in the NEW NORTH during the past few weeks, tried to truthfully represent Rhinelander's facilities and industries, and to show up the city as it really is, and if we have succeeded in arousing a larger measure of individual and public interest, and in directing attention in a greater degree to one of the most enterprising small cities in the Northwest, the ambition which prompted its production will be gratified, and the labor involved will not have been in vain.

Again, to-day, will be found a continuation of the articles [illegible] ting to our business men and [illegible] rests, and a large extra edition of NEW NORTH is published and circulated. Other articles of the same character will appear in future issues.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Establishment.—The Superior Goods Produced.

BUT few directions there are in which human inquiry can be more profitably extended than in tracing back through past years, the development of industry. The past furnishes lessons for the future, and inculcates the truth, that the natural law of properly directed human endeavor is one of growth, and that industry and energy achieve results which overreach the expectations of those enjoying their fruits. The extensive logging and mill interests of Northern Wisconsin have brought into requisition improved facilities and tools to successfully accomplish the work, and as a result has necessitated the establishment of firms making a specialty of manufacturing and carrying an almost unlimited stock called for by the logger or mill man. The history of the growth of a small manufacturing industry into a large business enterprise always proves interesting to the reading public. Several instances of manufacturing expansion are to be found in Rhinelander, and as one of the notable ones we will cite

THE GIANT SLEIGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

whose works are located on the corner of Thayer and Rives streets, which has by energy and perserverence been brought to a state of prominence. The foundation of the business was laid in May, 1886, by Johnson Bro's, who conducted it till the fall of 1888, when Peter Johnson, one of the proprietors, died, but the business was continued under the firm name of Johnson Bros., till 1890, when A. M. Rogers bought Peter Johnson's interest and the firm was then Johnson & Rogers till July 1891, F. W. Cain bought Mr. Johnson's interest, and the firm of Rogers & Cain conducted it till February, 1892, when E. W. Anderson, senior member of the present company became Mr. Cain's successor, and on September 1, of the present year his brother, E. S. Anderson, bought Mr. Rogers' interest, and the present company of Anderson Bros. was founded. The business has developed each succeeding year, and during the present year its sales have largely increased. The Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Company are manufacturers of and dealers in carriages, cutters, sleighs, wagons, logging wheels, and lumbermen's supplies. The goods that they manufacture are noted for their completeness and durability and hence are having large sales. Both members of the company are enterprising practical business men, and every job built in the establishment is under their personal supervision. Mr. E. S. Anderson has charge of the financial part of the business, and E. W. Anderson the manufacturing department. He is a practical blacksmith of twenty-five years experience, most of this time being spent in the Northern country where the best of work is required, especially among lumbermen, which has given him a knowledge of this class of work, which is required to be the very best. As a skilled mechanic he has a well earned reputation, and no job is allowed to leave the works unless perfect in every respect.

THE FACTORY BUILDING

is 50x60 feet, two stories. On the first floor is situated a band saw, resaw, planer, boring machine, bolt cutter, turning lathe, spoke tenanter, drill press, tire-bender, emory wheels, grind stone, and three forges, for the blacksmiths. The engine and boiler house adjoining is provided with a good engine which propels the machinery in the working department of the main building. The paint shop and store room is located on the second floor of the main building. An addition will be built and the works enlarged during the coming spring to meet the wants of an increasing business. Twenty men are employed in the establishment during the busy season, and are among the best mechanics in the Northwest. This company make a specialty of manufacturing the

GIANT SLEIGH AND TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS

for lumbermen's use. The Giant logging sleigh with the Giant sleigh knee, which is so favorably known to lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin, has recently been greatly improved, which makes it now without any doubt the best and most durable logging sleigh made. This improvement consists of a brace beam in place of the solid beam and truss, formerly used, which while it lightens the beam at the same time strengthens it. The knee is reduced from a forty-six pounds cast iron to a twenty-one pounds malleable iron knee, which is fitted to the brace on the beam and does away with the iron truss formerly used. The capacity of this beam is now fully 20,000 pounds strength, and it is impossible to break it at any one place by the heaviest log or load. It will have to be literally crushed if it gives away. The sleigh has been lowered three inches, which makes it more desirable for loading. This improvement will also be appreciated. The sleigh is constructed in such a manner that if any part of it should happen to get out of repair it can be easily repaired. One hundred set of these sleighs are being made this year by this company.

THEIR TUBULAR STEEL AXLE WAGON

is one of the strongest, most durable and easy running wagons made. Its strongest feature is in the axle. Every man who uses a wagon knows that the axle is the most likely to give out first, especially when used for drawing heavy loads. And also that a solid axle has not the strength of a hollow axle, for the reason that the strain is all in one place, which causes it to break suddenly. With the hollow or tubular axle the weight is so distributed that it does not rest on any one place, thus giving it more strength, and making it not so liable to break. Every part of these wagons are made upon honor, from the very best material, and the workmanship is a most notable feature. These are points that have made them popular wherever used.

THEIR TOTE SLEIGHS, TRAM CARTS AND TRUCKS

are made on the same superior principle and of the very best wood and iron. Two hundred set of tote sleighs will be manufactured the present season, and the facilities of the establishment are such that a set of tote sleighs can and has been turned out in the space of four hours. This company made ten set of sleighs for the lumber firm of Mickeljohn & Oleson, and they are giving the best satisfaction. The best thoroughly seasoned oak and elm are used in their logging and tote sleighs.

COLD SHUTS, NECK YOKES, WHIFFLETREES,

eveners, chains, chain hooks, etc., are also manufactured, and the best makes of cant stalks, peavies, pike poles, skidding tongs, iron, steel and blacksmith's coal are dealt in. This firm have recently taken the agency for this section of the state for the

SWEET BRO'S TOTE SLEIGHS

made at Fond du Lac, and well known in lumber sections of Wisconsin, and will sell them as cheap as they can be bought for of the manufacturers. They also handle

THE LA BELLE WAGON,

made at Superior, and which is favorably known everywhere as one of the best and most durable wagons in the market. The best makes of carriages and buggies are also handled. Their

TRAVOYS, OX YOKE AND LOGGING WHEELS.

They have also a large stock of travoys, ox yoke and logging wheels which they are selling at the right prices. Their logging wheels are noted for their superior strength and durability. Odd work of any kind in their line is done in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT

has always been made a special feature of this company's operations, and particular attention is given to blacksmithing, and repairing of all kinds in their line, especially to lumbermen's work, that always coming first and receiving prompt attention, and their facilities being such that the work can be done promptly and in a first-class manner.

PAINTING AND SIGN WRITING

is also accomplished in the best style, first-class workmen being employed in the workshop.

The Giant Sleigh Company's trade extends throughout Northern Wisconsin where such goods as they manufacture and handle are used. This has been gained by attention to the wants of their patrons, and supplying them with such a class of work and goods as they could conscientiously recommend, hence they are worthy their success, and their establishment is recognized among our solid manufacturing industries.

[Continued on Page 4.]

THE MESSAGE

President Harrison Reviews Governmental Affairs.

He Declares the Present One of the Most Prosperous of Eras.

To the Protective System, He Thinks, Much of This Is Due.

The Result of the Election, However, Means a New Policy.

Revision of the Tariff Law Should Be Left to the New Congress.

No Recommendations on the Silver Question—The Finances — Reciprocity—Foreign Relations, Etc.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following are the most important points in President Harrison's message to congress:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: In submitting my annual message to congress, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will I believe show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

Wealth of the Country.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

Railway Statistics.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent.; and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

The Census.

The official returns of the eleventh census and those of the tenth census for seventy-five leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,839,670. In 1890, the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,884. In 1880, the number of employes was 1,301,388. In 1890, the number of employes was 2,251,134. In 1880, the wages earned were $501,965,778. In 1890, the wages earned were $1,221,170,454. In 1880, the value of the product was $2,711,579,899. In 1890, the value of the product was $4,860,286,837.

I am informed by the superintendent of the census that the omission of certain industries in 1880 which were included in 1890 accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowance for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these 75 cities an increase in the capital employed of $1,522,745,604; in the value of the product of $2,024,236,166; in wages earned of $677,943,929, and in the number of wage earners employed of 856,029. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from $386 in 1880 to $547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and the extension of existing plants 108; the new capital invested amounts to $40,449,050 and the number of additional employes to 37,285.

The Cotton Industry.

The Textile World for July, 1892, states that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the southern states. Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York cotton exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the union September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,396,000 bales and in 1892 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1869 to 1892 inclusive, there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 92 per cent., while during the same period the increase in the consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

Tin Plate.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892 there were thirty two companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States and fourteen companies building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was $5,000,000 and the estimated rate of production 200,000,000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ended September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds.

Some Labor Statistics.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about 6,000 manufacturing establishments in that state embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing sixty-seven different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of $31,315,130.68 in the value of the product and of $6,377,925.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the state of Massachusetts shows that 3,745 industries in that state paid $129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against $126,030,303 in 1890, an increase of $3,335,945, and that there was an increase of $9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

Pig Iron.

During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892 the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 tons, as against 9,202,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same twelve months of 1891-92 the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,710 gross tons over the production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tons, as against 702,080 gross tons during the last six months of the year 1891.

Exports and Imports.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and imports of merchandise) during the last fiscal year was $1,857,680,610, an increase of $128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was $1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by $400,358,591, an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports of $17,513,754.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to $1,030,278,148, exceeding by $145,797,338 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by $202,875,686. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of $265,142,651, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was $829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by $135,215,910. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports free of duty amounted to $457,999,658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of imports of merchandise entered free of duty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent. of the total value of imports, as compared with 43.35 per cent. in 1891, and 33.66 per cent. in 1890.

Internal Commerce.

In our coastwise trade a most encouraging development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,295,959 tons.

On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and the tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,405,046 tons and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,684,000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,422,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river. And it should be said that the season of the Detroit river was but 228 days, while, of course, in London and Liverpool the season was of the entire year. The vessel tonnage passing through the St. Mary's canal of the fiscal year 1892 amounted to 9,828,874 tons, and the freight tonnage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons, against 23,209,619 tons in 1891. The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,398,609 tons of freight, compared with 691,344,437 tons in 1890, an increase of 13,054,172 tons.

Savings Banks.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent., and the amount of deposits from $149,277,504 in 1860 to $1,524,844,506 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was $1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage earners. The bank clearances for five months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to $41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to $45,189,601,947, an excess for the nine months of $4,140,211,139.

An Era of Prosperity.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders; he must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction. But, while the fact I have stated is true as to the crops mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity.

Value of Farm Products.

The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,363,646,866 in 1860 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625,106 and their value $210,193,925; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,398,019 and the value $241,031,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value $544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value $570,749,155.

American Toilers Well Off.

If any are discontented with their state here; if any believe that the wages or prices, the returns for honest toil are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall river.

Due to Protection.

I believe that the protective system which now for something like thirty years has prevailed in our legislation has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are American citizens—a part of the great people for whom our constitution and government were framed and instituted—and it cannot be a perversion of that constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citizenship in peace and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the flag when it is assailed.

A New Tariff Policy Demanded.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that the duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue. The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the house of representatives at the last session were, as I supposed, even in the opinion of their promoters, inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the senate and house of representatives were not in accord, and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

Democrats Should Revise the Tariff.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months; for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished production will necessarily result. It is possible, also, that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect. Those who have advocated a protective tariff can well afford to have their disastrous forecasts of a change of policy disappointed. If a system of customs duties can be framed that will set the idle wheels and looms of Europe in motion and crowd our warehouses with foreign-made goods, and at the same time keep our own mills busy; that will give us an increased participation in the "markets of the world" of greater value than the home market we surrender; that will give increased work to foreign workmen upon products to be consumed by our people without diminishing the amount of work to be done here; that will enable the American manufacturer to pay to his workmen from 50 to 100 per cent. more in wages than is paid in the foreign mill and yet to compete in our market and in foreign markets with the foreign producer; that will further reduce the cost of articles of wear and food without reducing the wages of those who produce them; that can be celebrated, after its effects have been realized, as its expectation has been, in European as well as in American cities, the authors and promoters of it will be entitled to the highest praise.

Will Await Results.

We have had in our history several experiences of the contrasted effects of a revenue and of a protective tariff, but this generation has not felt them, and the experience of one generation is not highly instructive to the next. The friends of the protective system, with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the results of the new experiment.

The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employes and the employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage-earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in like callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice. A general process of wage reduction cannot be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed, I believe, is possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production, without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained, are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

The Administration.

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, which are herewith submitted, have very naturally included a resume of the whole work of the administration with the transactions of the last fiscal year. The attention, not only of congress, but of the country, is again invited to the methods of administration which have been pursued and the results which have been attained. Public revenues amounting to $1,414,079,292.28 have been collected and disbursed without loss from misappropriation, without a single defalcation of such importance as to attract the public attention, and at a diminished per cent. of cost for collection. The public business has not only been transacted with fidelity but progressively, and with a view of giving to the people in the fullest possible degree the benefits of a service established and maintained for their protection and comfort.

Foreign Relations.

Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

Reciprocity.

There have been negotiated and concluded, under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain, for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. Of these, those with Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary have been concluded since my last annual message. Under these trade arrangements a free or unfavored admission has been secured in every case for an important list of American products. Especial care has been taken to secure markets for farm products in order to relieve the great underlying industry of the depression which the lack of an adequate foreign market for our surplus often brings. An opening has also been made for manufactured products that will undoubtedly, if this policy is maintained, greatly augment our export trade. The full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized instantly. New lines of trade are to be opened. The commercial traveler must survey the field. The manufacturer must adapt his goods to the new markets and facilities for exchange must be established. This work has been well begun, our merchants and manufacturers have entered the new fields with courage and enterprise. In the case of food products, and especially with Cuba, the trade did not need to wait and the immediate results have been most gratifying. If this policy and these trade arrangements can be continued in force and aided by the establishment of American steamship lines, I do not doubt that we shall, within a short period, secure fully one-third of the total trade of the countries of Central and South America, which now amounts to about $600,000,000 annually. In 1885 we had only 8 per cent. of this trade.

The following statistics show the increase in our trade with the countries with which we have reciprocal trade agreements from the date when such agreements went into effect up to September 30, 1892, the increase being in some almost wholly and in others in an important degree the result of these agreements.

The domestic exports to Germany and Austria-Hungary have increased in value from $47,673,756 to $57,993,064, an increase of $10,319,308, or 21.63 per cent. With American countries the value of our exports has increased from $44,160,285 to $54,613,598, an increase of $10,453,313, or 23.67 per cent. The total increase in the value of exports to all the countries with which we have reciprocity agreements has been $20,772,621. This increase is chiefly in wheat, flour, meat and dairy products, and in manufactures of iron, steel and lumber.

The Seal Question.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. The existing statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific ocean, and perhaps should not, unless the prohibition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the president (by proclamation) to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels, in case either as the result of the findings of the tribunal of arbitration, or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great care and industry by Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represent this government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry for the benefit of all nations will be attained.

Relations with Canada.

During the past year a suggestion was received through the British minister that the Canadian government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging, upon terms of mutual advantage, the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States and a conference was held at Washington, with Mr. Blaine acting for this government and the British minister at this capital and three members of the Dominion cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain. The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer to the United States, in exchange for the concessions asked, the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question. The benefits of an exchange of natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada. Some other topics of interest were considered in the conference, and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan boundary and the waters of Passamaquoddy bay adjacent to Eastport, Me., and in the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish life in the Coterminous and neighboring waters of our northern border. The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland canal, which was presented to congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Mary's Falls canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The secretary of the treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

If, as we must suppose, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in many of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the sealing interests on the Pacific and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have continuously been thwarted or retarded by unreasonable and unfriendly objections and protests from Canada. In the matter of the canal tolls, our treaty rights were flagrantly disregarded.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence, as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own sea ports. We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

International Copyright.

International copyright has been extended to Italy by proclamation in conformity with the act of March 3, 1891, upon assurance being given that Italian law permits the citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to subjects of Italy. By a special convention, proclaimed January 15, 1892, reciprocal provisions of copyright have been applied between the United States and Germany. Negotiations are in progress with other countries to the same end.

The Nicaraguan Canal.

I repeat with great earnestness the recommendations which I have made in several previous messages that prompt and adequate support be given to the American company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal.

The Monetary Conference.

The congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver was accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22nd of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what result may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

Our Finances.

The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details:

First—That the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,200, and the annual interest charge $11,684,469.

Second—That there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178.70, an excess of $114,466,386.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889.

Third—That under the existing tariff up to December 1 about $93,000,000 of revenues, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest, while the government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.66. There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,467.98. The surplus in the treasury and bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off $42,069,241.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,284,823.13, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,784,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $32,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the secretary at $463,336,350.44, and the expenditures at $461,336,350.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $2,000,000. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be $20,992,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are $490,121,365.38 and the estimated appropriations $457,261,335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over the expenditures of $32,860,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund. In the recommendation of the secretary that the sinking fund law be repealed I concur. The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30, 1892, has already exceeded the requirements by the sum of $990,510,681.49. The retirement of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of compulsion. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use any casual surplus. To the balance of $32,860,030.05, of receipts over expenditures for the year 1894, should be added the estimated surplus at the beginning of the year, $20,992,377.03, and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the secretary, about $44,000,000, of estimated unexpended appropriations.

Cause of the Drain.

The public confidence in the purpose and ability of the government to maintain the parity of all our money issues, whether coin or paper, must remain unshaken. The demand for gold in Europe and the consequent calls upon us are in a considerable degree the result of the efforts of some of the European governments to increase their gold reserve, and these efforts should be met by appropriate legislation upon our part. The conditions that have created this drain of the treasury gold are in an important degree political, and not commercial. In view of the fact that a general revision of our revenue laws in the near future seems to be probable, it would be better that any changes should be a part of that revision rather than of a temporary nature.

The Silver Question.

During the last fiscal year the secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,748 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor $51,106,608 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 120,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,590. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02¾ July 1, 1891, and the lowest $0.83 March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has as yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to the legislation upon this subject.

The War Department.

The report of the secretary of war brings again to the attention of congress some important suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urged that they be pressed. Our army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis.

Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general is by law submitted directly to congress, but I cannot refrain from saying that he has conducted the increasing work of the department of justice with great professional skill. He has in several directions secured from the courts decisions giving increased protection to the officers of the United States and bringing some classes of crime that escaped local cognizance and punishment into the tribunals of the United States, where they could be tried with impartiality.

The aggregate of claims pending against the government in the court of claims is enormous. Claims to the amount of nearly $400,000,000 for the taking of or injury to the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the war are now before the court for examination. When to these are added the Indian depredation claims and the French spoliation claims an aggregate is reached that is indeed startling. In the defense of these claims the government is at a disadvantage. The claimants have preserved their evidence, whereas the government has to send agents to rummage for what they can find. This difficulty is peculiarly great where the fact to be established is the disloyalty of the claimant during the war. If this great threat against our revenues is to have no other check certainly congress should supply the department of justice with appropriations sufficiently liberal to secure the best legal talent in the defense of these claims and to pursue its vague search for evidence effectively.

The Postal Service.

The report of the postmaster general shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficient and progressive management of the great business of that department. The remarkable increase in revenues, in the number of post offices and in the miles of mail interchange furnishes further evidences of the high state of prosperity which our people are enjoying. New offices mean new hamlets, towns, routes mean the extension of our border settlements and increased revenues mean an active commerce.

For the three years ended June 30, 1892, the postal revenue amounted to $197,744,359, which was an increase of $52,263,150 over the revenue for the three years ended June 30, 1888, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ended June 30, 1888. No such increase as that shown for the past three years has ever previously appeared in the revenues of the department. The postmaster general has extended to the post offices in the larger cities the merit system of promotion, introduced by my direction into the department here, and it has resulted there, as in the departments, in a large volume of work and that better done.

Foreign Mail Service.

Ever since our merchant marine was driven from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion, the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage moneys, our grain and meats have been taken at our own doors, and our large imports there laid down by foreign ship masters. An increasing torrent of American travel to Europe has contributed a vast sum annually to the dividends of foreign ship owners. The balance of trade shown by the books of our custom houses has been largely reduced and in many years altogether extinguished by this constant strain. In the year 1892 only 12.3 per cent. of our imports were brought in American vessels. These great foreign steamships maintained by our traffic are many of them under contracts with their respective governments by which in time of war they will become a part of their armed naval establishments. Profiting by our commerce in peace, they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war. I have felt and have before expressed the feeling that this condition of things was both intolerable and disgraceful. A wholesome change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the postmaster general for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates $954,123.33. As one of the results already reached sixteen American steamships, an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing $7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards.

The estimated tonnage of all steamships required under existing contracts is 165,802, and when the full service required by these contracts is established there will be forty-one mail steamers under the American flag, with the probability of further necessary additions in the Brazilian and Argentine service.

I earnestly urge a continuance of the policy inaugurated by this legislation and that the appropriations required to meet the obligations of the government under the contracts may be made promptly, so that the lines that have entered into these engagements may not be embarrassed. We have had, by reason of connections with the transcontinental railway lines constructed through our own territory, some advantages in the ocean trade of the Pacific that we did not possess on the Atlantic. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway and the establishment under large subventions from Canada and England of fast steamship service from Vancouver with Japan and China seriously threaten our shipping interests in the Pacific. This line of English steamers receives, as is stated by the commissioner of navigation, a direct subsidy of $400,000 annually, or $30,767 per trip for thirteen voyages in addition to some further aid from the admiralty in connection with contracts under which the vessels may be used for naval purposes. The competing American Pacific mail line, under the act of March 3, 1891, receives only $6,389 per round trip. Efforts have been making within the last year, as I am informed, to establish under similar conditions a line between Vancouver and some Australian port with a view to seizing there a trade in which we have had a large interest. The commissioner of navigation states that a very large per cent. of our imports from Asia are now brought to us by English steamships and their connecting railways in Canada. With a view of promoting this trade, especially in tea, Canada has imposed a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon tea and coffee brought into the dominion from the United States. If this unequal contest between American lines, without subsidy, or with diminished subsidies, and the English Canadian line to which I have referred is to continue, I think we should at least see that the facilities for customs entry and transportation across our territory are not such as to make the Canadian route a favored one, and that the discrimination as to duties, to which I have referred, is met by a like discrimination as to the importation of these articles from Canada.

Our Merchant Marine.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold government aid we could perhaps take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until now they have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

The Navy.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department. During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched and during the four years twenty-five vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor which has been unexpectedly delayed or they would have been before this in commission.

At the beginning of Secretary Tracy's administration several difficult problems remained to be grappled with and solved before the efficiency in action of our ships could be secured. It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plates our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resisting power than are found on any war vessel afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted and the work of construction is being carried on successfully. We were without armor-piercing shells and without a shop constructed and equipped for the construction of them. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been developed and a slow-burning powder for guns of large caliber. A high explosive, capable of use in shells fired from service guns, has been found, and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed, so that the question of supply is no longer in doubt.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and cooperative relations with the navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1,800 men and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

The Interior.

The work of the interior department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the Eleventh census, the opening of vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma, and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work; and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient assistants.

Indian Lands.

Several important agreements for the cession of Indian lands negotiated by the commission appointed under the act of March 2, 1889, are awaiting the action of congress. Perhaps the most important of these is that for the cession of the Cherokee strip. This region has been the source of great vexation to the executive department and of great friction and unrest between the settlers who desire to occupy it and the Indians who assert title. The agreement which has been made by the commission is perhaps the most satisfactory that could have been reached. It will be noticed that it is conditioned upon its ratification by congress before March 4, 1893. The secretary of the interior, who has given the subject very careful thought, recommends the ratification of the agreement. Certain it is that some action by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and these lands opened to settlement is urgent.

The Land Office.

The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of facts as to the condition of the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrear when the present secretary undertook the duties of his office, has been so expedited that the bureau is now upon current business. The relief which was afforded to honest and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to their entries, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new states and the territories.

The court of private land claims, established by congress for the promotion of this policy of speedily settling contested land titles, is making satisfactory progress in its work and when the work is completed a great impetus will be given to the development of those regions where unsettled claims under Mexican grants have so long exercised their repressive influence. When to these results are added the enormous cessions of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, aggregating during this administration nearly 26,000,000 acres, and the agreements negotiated and now pending in congress for ratification, by which about 10,000,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement, it will be seen how much has been accomplished.

The Indian Bureau.

The work in the Indian bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to the chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, second, to the work of educating the Indians for their own protection in closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,000 Indians under the present secretary and commissioner, and 7,600 additional allotments have been made for which patents are now in process of preparation. The school attendance of Indian children has been increased during that time over 13 per cent., the enrollment for 1892 being nearly 20,000. A uniform system of school text books and of study has been adopted, and the work in these national schools brought as near as may be to the basis of the free common schools of the states. These schools can be transferred and merged into the common school systems of the states when the Indian has fully assumed his new relation to the organized civil community in which he resides and the new states are able to assume the burden.

The Pension Bureau.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of 60,000 of the surviving union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the states, did much to revive the recollections of the grand review, when these men and many thousand others, now in their graves, were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue.

The Agricultural Department.

The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other government officers at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892 amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 46,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891 shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 66½ per cent. The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,607 head of live cattle as against 205,786 exported in 1889.

Fighting Disease.

This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle. The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American cattle and the existence of the disease could only certainly be determined by a post-mortem inspection. The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease; and on the 26th day of September last, a public announcement was made by the secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. He is entirely satisfied, after the most searching inquiry, that this statement was justified, and that by a continuance of the inspection and quarantine now required of cattle brought into this country the disease can be prevented from again getting any foothold.

The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated.

Products of the Farm.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being $1,030,278,030 and the value of the agricultural products $793,717,676, which exceeds by more than $150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

Indian Corn in Europe.

An interesting and a promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the agricultural department in Europe and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheap bread. A fair degree of success has been attained and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportations and that if diligently prosecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product.

To Ward Off Cholera.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and so far as congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect people against plague invasions. On the first of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming spring cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition and a provision is made for isolating any sporadic cases and for a thorough disinfection an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities, and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected or unduly delayed.

Should Restrict Immigration.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral and industrial interests of your country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have I think a right and owe a duty to our own people, and, especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the contract laborer, but to check the two great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

The Columbian Exposition.

The report of the World's Columbian exposition has not been submitted. That of the board of management of the government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily, and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

Protection of Railway Employes.

In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that congress should legislate for the protection of railway employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of braking and coupling which are still in use upon freight business, I do so with the hope that this congress may take action on the subject.

Evils of Corrupt Election Methods.

I have, in each three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a nonpartisan inquiry, by means of a commission, into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector without the guaranty of which the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

Legislation Necessary.

It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some states in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together on the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government?

Colored Outrages.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of peace officers and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries.

Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and, so far as they can be made subject of federal jurisdiction, the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people than this that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

Conclusion.

This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations, as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 6, 1892.

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 45. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1892. TERMS--$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

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Telltale Pork Chops.

Quite a novelty in the annals of justice has been the conviction of a murderer by the tacit but effective testimony of the remains of a couple of pork chops which, gnawed to the bone, had been left on the table in the dining room of the unfortunate lady whom he had just done to death.

At the end of last year Mme. Leblan, the widow of a doctor in practice in Tilly-sur-Meuse, suddenly disappeared. She lived quite alone, and her absence was not noticed by the neighbors for some days. The door of the house was broken open, and all the rooms were found in a state of the utmost disorder, the floor of the kitchen being covered with blood.

The plate and various other articles of value had, however, not been touched, though several bank notes—a list of which was afterward discovered in a drawer—had been removed from the desk in which the money was kept. It was soon ascertained that two of these securities were in the possession of a peasant named Aubertin, who resided in the neighborhood, and was known to be deeply in debt. When Aubertin was arrested he denied that he had any hand in the crime, but it shortly transpired that on the very day when the murder was committed he had bought a couple of pork chops from a local dealer, and there on the dining room table lay the telltale debris.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

A Tree That Produces Rain.

The people of Stillwater are greatly mystified over a remarkable natural phenomenon which exists near that town. In the field of Robert Copper, south of that place, stands a large cottonwood tree, with its branches leaning out over the bed of a little creek. A few weeks ago a party of picnickers stopped under the tree and were startled by finding that there was a continual shower of water falling from its leaves and branches. It is in the shape of a fine mist or drizzle, but can be only felt and seen at all times. Although it had not rained in that part of the territory for weeks, the fall of water from that tree has kept up continually, and crowds of people come from a distance every day to view the wonderful curiosity.

Those scientifically inclined speculate, marvel and give it up; the superstitious ones shake their heads ominously, but the tree keeps right on sending down its shower, and whenever the sun is shining a beautiful rainbow can be seen under its branches.—Oklahoma Cor. Kansas City Journal.

The Lady and the Elephant.

The London courts will be called upon soon to decide one of the most curious cases that ever puzzled legal brains. A lady was seated a few weeks ago in the Zoological garden, and for security's sake removed from her pocket to her lap a purse containing six sovereigns. The show elephant shortly afterward came on its round, and, mistaking the brown purse for a bun, gracefully transferred it to its trunk and thence into its stomach. The management of the gardens were at once appealed to and emetics were applied, but no more than two of the sovereigns and munched bits of the purse were recovered. The solicitors for the lady are now, therefore, suing the Zoological society for the missing four sovereigns, and, seeing that the society possesses the elephant and the elephant possesses the sovereigns, the plaintiff claims to have a clear case.—London Chronicle.

Excusable Intoxication.

Persons who have the misfortune to become intoxicated in a casual way instead of in the orthodox fashion sometimes put themselves to much trouble to discover reasons for their illness. Sometimes it is indigestion, sometimes smoke, sometimes excitement that is adjudged responsible, but Ellen Baker, who was in the dock at the Thames police court on a charge of inebriety, has found out a new and hitherto quite unsuspected exciting cause.

She had just returned, she explained, from a month's "hopping" in Kent, and "the jolting of the train had made her drunk." Any human being, particularly a woman, deserved commiseration in such circumstances, and it is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Rose, the magistrate, allowed the defendant to be discharged.—London Telegraph.

A Wild Deer's Free Railroad Trip.

The trainmen on a freight train on the Central Vermont railroad discovered a deer caught in a wire fence near Pittsford. The men succeeded in capturing the animal uninjured and brought it to Rutland. Hundreds of persons gathered in the railroad yard to see the animal.

As the law makes it illegal to kill deer in this state, an officer of the Deer Protective society, who got the particulars from the captors, paid them liberally for their trouble, had them take back the deer on the return of the same train and set it again at liberty.—Cor. Boston Herald.

One of Washington's Pennies.

In 1785, while George Washington was visiting at Turk Hill, Conn., it is said that he dropped a bright copper penny near the site of the Mead homestead. It was one of the few coined in that year, and diligent search was made for it, but all to no purpose. The property changed hands several weeks ago, and the new proprietor began to make some improvements. In throwing out the dirt near the old foundation the old penny is reported to have been unearthed.

A Pittsburg man returned from Hot Springs, Cal., a few days ago and brought with him a cluster of quartz crystals which weighs about fifty pounds.

A Hartford policeman was lately asked by an intoxicated man the following question: "Shay! Can you tell me what day of the week thish shtreet ish?"

An offer of $120,000 in cash has been made for the exclusive privilege of selling peanuts at the World's fair.

The Echo Organ and Electricity.

The echo organ is something that the most unmusical can appreciate. It is part of the great organ, and still removed from it. Sometimes it is put in the loft between the ceiling and the roof, but the best authorities recommend that it be kept in a room built expressly for it well up toward the ceiling, with openings to permit the sound to reach the auditorium, but always higher than the main organ, because its voice follows the dying notes of the great organ like an echo, and the best effect is given when the echo descends, as though it were the answering voice of angels. There is such an echo organ in Grace church, and a great one is building in this city for All Saints' Catholic church, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue.

The beautiful idea of the echo organ is not new, for there is one in the great Harlem organ, which was built in 1735, but the use of electricity for playing the echo organ is new, and it is the only way in which the echo organ can be used to perfection without an entirely separate organ and organist. With the electrical keyboard the organist plays the echo organ from the keyboard of the great organ, both together if desired, but usually separately. One of the first electric action organs built in this country was exhibited at the American institute fair in 1869. It was made in this city.—New York Times.

Shingles Coming Around Cape Horn.

An experiment of interest to the shingle manufacturers will shortly be made by Lewis & Crane, of Seattle. An experimental cargo of shingles is to be shipped by vessel around Cape Horn to Philadelphia, there to be distributed to dealers in the New England states. While the cargo will be almost wholly composed of red cedar shingles, some of the best grades of fir, spruce and cedar lumber will be sent. Messrs. Lewis & Crane stated that if the shipment proved successful other cargoes would be sent around the Horn to New York and Philadelphia, making those cities the Atlantic coast distributing points for Washington lumber and shingles.

There is a difference of opinion among lumbermen as to whether a venture of this kind will pay. Many believe that freights, insurance and handling will eat up the profits, others say the experiment will pay handsomely. If nothing else is done than to establish a distributing center in the far east for Washington shingles, the benefit to be derived from an eastern outlet will in time more than make up for any loss.—Puget Sound Lumberman.

The Latest Sea Serpent.

Though somewhat late in the season, the sea serpent has turned up at last, this time a few miles off the Aberdeenshire coast. The vouchers for its appearance are the crew of the fishing boat Harbinger, who state that while lying at anchor an extraordinary looking monster, with a neck like a giraffe, a long, dark mane, a skin spotted like fancy linoleum, suddenly rose over the gunwale and placed one foot at the prow and the other near the stern of the Harbinger. The boat listed over nearly three feet, to the horror of the crew, one of whom ran up the mast, and the others dropped into the hold.

The creature remained in sight for a quarter of an hour, so that ample time was afforded to the fishermen to recover their wits and take stock of the visitor, which they further describe as having ears of extraordinary dimensions (no doubt of this), teeth like a marble staircase, and jaws, when open, sufficiently wide to stow away an omnibus. And all this off the Aberdeenshire coast in our home seas!—London Chronicle.

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Is always stocked with seasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual found in a provision store. Potatoes at wholesale or retail. Give us a call. Brown street.

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Luck Came at Last.

Among the arrivals by the Oregon and California train from the north were Charles D. Brewer and G. Gordon, two young men who have been for seven and five years, respectively, isolated on the ice at faraway Point Barrow, the most northwesterly tip of the United States possessions.

They went up originally for the Pacific Steam Whaling company, but soon after their arrival set out to hunt whalebone for themselves. They had a precarious time of it for several years, and rough usage in a region so stern that the thermometer went down in several instances to 72 degs. below zero.

Whales were not plentiful, and oftentimes they thought of abandoning their pursuit and trying to get a ride out on some one of the occasional vessels to civilization. They stuck to it, however, subsisting on polar bear and reindeer meat, and clad in double suits of doeskin clothes.

Now they are glad they stayed over till this year, for they captured four whales, secured the bone, and on the arrival of the St. Paul, on which they shipped it, will realize about $25,000 from the catch. They came down themselves on the St. Paul to Nanaimo, and thence overland.

One of the young men lives in New Jersey and the other in New York, and in a few days they will leave to visit their friends. "It seemed like a good while when we were up there," said Mr. Brewer, "but now the seven years seem like a very little time."—San Francisco Examiner.

Curious Home for a Mouse.

There is a mouse which has made its abode in a down town house in such a strange place and it has such regular and peculiar habits that its vagaries are perhaps worth recording. The ceiling of the liquor shop is neatly painted, and to protect it from flies muslin was stretched across the roof of the room. On one side of the room are heavy pillars with Corinthian capitals. The muslin passes just below these capitals, and it is in one of them that the mouse has made its home. How it ever got there is a mystery, and how it has managed to live through the summer without anything to drink is a marvel, but that it has done so is a fact. Its food supply has been a curious one.

At 8 o'clock every evening the mouse leaves its sleeping place, and then running about the muslin catches such flies as have found means of getting between the ceiling and the muslin, and as these are fairly numerous the little creature makes a hearty meal every evening. But flies are evidently not fattening, for the mouse is one of the thinnest of its kind, and though a young one has hardly grown at all throughout the summer, and as flies are now happily getting scarce the animal will probably be a stunted specimen to the end of its days.—New York Tribune.

The Derby Hat.

If the derby hat is to be crowded out by the easier and softer styles of headgear, there won't be much regret over its going. In spite of its advantages as a cross between the silk hat and the slouch, it has never had the merits of either of those styles. It has always had the discomforts of the silk hat, without having its dash or beauty, and it has not been much dressier than a neat soft hat, although it has always been more uncomfortable.

It is a bad thing for a hot day, and it isn't much for a cold spell, and heaven help the man who wears it the morning after a banquet. The tendency now is to easy hats, and it ought to be encouraged. Men have laughed a great deal at women's slavery to fashion, but they have never been able to point to a more forcible illustration of that slavery than their own adherence to the derby hat supplied.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lord Crewe's Hat.

Lord Crewe, who is in his eighty-first year, was up to last season a frequent and picturesque figure in London drawing rooms. He was notable, among other reasons, for the pertinacity with which he stuck to his hat. The crush hat had not been invented when he first began to go out, and when it appeared on the scene he felt himself too old to fall in with the new custom. Accordingly he sticks to the unyielding cylindrical head covering, sometimes known as a "topper." When the crush was great every one knew exactly whereabouts Lord Crewe was by observing an uncompromising top hat held above the heads of the throng.—Manchester (England) Times.

The Crown Claimed the Money.

A lawyer named Hemmings was engaged with others in pulling down a barn upon Steele's farm, Ashmansworth, Hampshire, early this month, when he found a bag of gold coins dated between 1817 and 1835. He got them changed at a bank at Andover into notes and current coin to the amount of £74 10s. Then Hemmings presented each clerk with a 7s. gold piece, dated between 1797 and 1809. This led to an inquiry, and, as is the custom in such cases in England, the coroner held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict for the crown.—London Public Opinion.

A Hard Winter.

Wife—I don't see what we are going to do.

Husband—What's wrong?

"The iceman won't stop leaving ice until his bill is paid, and the coal man won't bring any coal unless he has the money in advance."

"Um—well, I still have credit at the drug store. Get some phosphorus and put it on the ice."—New York Weekly.

A Queer Suit.

A Newton county (Mo.) woman has sued the Spiritleg railroad, based on the following claim: "She was a passenger on the road, and was accidentally carried beyond her destination some distance, when the train stopped and she alighted. While returning she was chased by a bull, and in outrunning him impaired her health."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Found a Petrified Standing Forest.

F. B. Schenerhorn, geologist, who recently discovered the great glaciers in Idaho county, has found a fossil forest in the center of Custer county. In the same locality he has discovered the petrified bones of a now extinct race of men and animals, which will be sent to Chicago.

The forest covers an area of four square miles, and the condition of the ground shows that at one time an enormous flow of clay, which worked in from the northwest, buried the tree trunks to a great depth. This clay has turned to stone, and no one can ascertain its true depth without going to great expense. All the trees in this forest have their tops broken off and stand from ten to forty feet above the ground, averaging about twenty-eight to the acre. Schenerhorn took the exact measurement of some of the trees, and found them to average twelve feet in diameter on top and sixteen feet in diameter at the surface of the ground.

How far the trunk reached through the clay stone to the soil he had no means of ascertaining. A branch which had become detached from a tree and was lying about sixteen feet from it was three feet in diameter. From the size of the trees and their branches Mr. Schenerhorn thinks they are a species of redwood, such as is found in California, and attributes their fossilization to the clay, which, bearing a large part of mineral, and presumably coming from some volcano soon turned the living trees into monuments of stone.—Idaho Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

A Cow Inside of a Log.

Owen Glancey, of Summit, missed a very valuable cow last week and spent several days looking for her without finding any trace of her whereabouts, and had about concluded that she had been stolen when one of his children discovered the animal not over fifty yards from the house. She had wandered into a hollow cedar log, presumably to get into the shade, and in pushing her way for fifty feet into the log she passed through a place where it had splintered in falling, with the splinters headed in the direction she was going.

Of course when she attempted to back out her exit was effectually blocked, the splinters having sprung back. And there she was, as securely confined as any prisoner in the penitentiary. When discovered there she had been imprisoned for five days.

Mr. Glancey had to cut the log in front of her before she could be taken out, nothing the worse for her experience except for her enforced fast. The cow weighs about 1,500 pounds, so the size of the cedar timber in that "neck of the woods" can be imagined.—Elmira (N. Y.) Chronicle.

Extraordinary Accident to a Diver.

A diver named Jones, residing in Cardiff, was engaged yesterday in attempting to raise the steamship Accrington, which was beached at Penarth some time since after being in collision. She had several holes in her side, which had been plugged while the vessel was pumped out. Jones accidentally pushed in one of these plugs with his right hand, and the suction of the water became so great that his arm was drawn into the hole to the shoulder, and he could not withdraw it.

A message was telegraphed to Cardiff docks for another diver. Nearly two hours elapsed before he reached Penarth with his diving apparatus, and in this time Jones had become so exhausted that he was found hanging by the vessel's side on his arm. When rescued, which took some time, he was so exhausted that he had to be lifted on board the steamer.—St. James Gazette.

A New Overcoat for Full Dress.

A new overcoat for full dress is vouchsafed by the swell Londoners. It is a most diplomatic innovation, and seems to belong to another regime of manners, when men of fashion met on Fleet street and courtesied elaborately and strode magnificently through the minuet. In these days of skirt dancing and serpentine high kicking and fa-ra-ra boom such a vogue seems untimely.

But it is really a most engaging type to contemplate, consisting as it does of one single cape of black material. It hangs in military grandeur so far down as to cover the coat tails. The especial feature is a very high velvet standing collar that comes tight together in front, and is held in place by an oxidized silver clasp.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Petrified Watermelons.

A valuable specimen of petrified vegetation may be seen in this city. It consists of pieces of rock which have the exact shape and appearance of watermelons. There are two of the specimens, the larger one being about sixteen inches long and eight inches in diameter. The small one is about nine inches long. The end of the larger specimen is broken off, which appears to plainly show the rind, the seeds and the red core. There are also specimens of what appear to be petrified pine cones. They were brought to Auburn by Jacob Roll of Rocklin, and were found between Rocklin and Roseville.—Placer (Colo.) Republican.

The World Has Progressed.

One of the earliest telescopic discoveries by Galileo was that Jupiter is attended by four moons; one of the latest, by Professor Barnard, with the huge Lick telescope, is that our largest planetary neighbor has a fifth satellite. The first discovery was received with derision by even the philosophers of the Seventeenth century. Professor Barnard's announcement is enthusiastically hailed by the multitude as one of the greatest achievements of the age. The world has moved.—Ohio State Journal.

Bees in a School House.

When the school house of the Gallagher district, in Mason Valley, Nev., was opened after the summer vacation it was found that bees were in possession of the desks, and it is claimed that about 300 pounds of honey were taken from them.

Wiesen's for fruits.

Wiesen's for fresh groceries. *

Wiesen's for butter, eggs and vegetables. *

John Day was over from Minneapolis Tuesday.

Go to Potter Drug Co. for toys and fancy goods.

Scale cards and scale books at Leonard's. *

A fine line of Christmas tree ornaments at Reed & Son's.

Leonard will sell holiday goods—all that he has—at actual cost. *

The Potter Drug Co. carry the finest line of novelties in town. *

John Mercer was down from Minocqua on legal business this week.

A little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Dolan Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne left for Milwaukee for a brief visit Tuesday.

John Barnes was at St. Paul on legal business last week.

A boy at the home of Ed. Peck was reported Monday.

W. D. Harrigan was at Manitowoc Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Will Harrigan returned from Michigan yesterday.

Remember the 5, 10 and 25 cent counters at The Potter Drug Co. *

E. A. Peck has resigned from the police force and his place was taken by Morris Doyle.

When in need of drugs and medicines go to The Potter Drug Co. We are here to stay. *

Weisen makes a specialty of fresh roll butter. It is always in stock and always good, as it all comes from the same maker. *

The Screen Door company have sold the entire output of their doors for the coming year, and will be busy from now out filling their orders.

Reed & Son are sole agents for Perry's celebrated home-made taffies and bon bons. They are the best manufactured. The first order just received.

Merrill is to have a kindling wood factory. It has all the elements of our own—such as local stockholders, unlimited market, and the best feature ever known is kindling wood. We wish it success. It will need it.

High art photographs are acceptable Christmas presents to absent friends. Krueger is doing some holiday work which is superior to anything before done in the city. *

Geo. Rice, of Wausau, one of the best machine salesmen on the road, has given up his position on the road to take the general management of the new novelty company which starts up in Wausau January 1st.

The Wizard Oil Company closed a successful week at the New Grand Saturday night. They drew good houses all the week. The gold watch given away by them to the most popular lady of the city was voted to Mrs. Lamont.

Mrs. McIndoe entertained a newly organized whist club last Thursday evening. The club is composed of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Coon, Chas. Chase, Will Stevens, M. W. Shafer, W. L. Beers, T. B. McIndoe, M. H. Greenley, C. Eby, W. H. Brown and F. L. Hinman. The club will meet every Thursday evening.

John Lewis has moved into one of Matt Stapleton's new houses on Oneida avenue. James Cassiday, a lier, formerly of Parish, has moved into another of them, and the third is now under construction. Matt knows a good thing when he sees it, and is getting hold of considerable Rhinelander real estate. He now has five tenement houses.

Holiday gifts are usually pretty hard to decide upon but they hadn't ought to be this year. A good rule to follow is to buy something useful which will please, and be of some service to the recipient. Silverware offers about the neatest and most useful assortment this year of anything and Uloff, The Jeweler has a stock such as was never before shown in the place. Call and inspect them. It is no trouble for him to show goods.

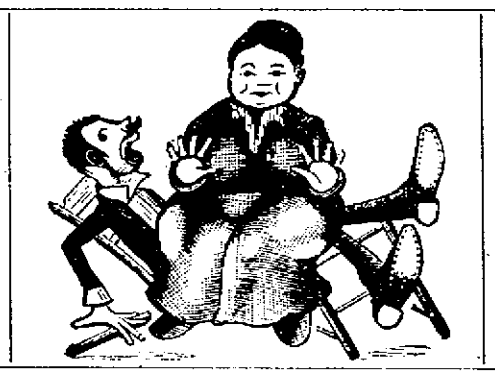
The display of holiday goods at Wiesen's is of a variety sufficient to suit the tastes of all, from the creeping babe to the gray haired sire. None of them but what are new and bright. The list includes handsome china sets and pieces, fancy and plain dishes, toys, dolls, books, and the usual amount of holiday presents. The stock has been purchased at a low figure and will be sold accordingly. No one should buy until they call at our store. J. WIESEN.

The poet who wrote the immortal line "Secure the shadow ere the substance fades," lived somewhere in lower Michigan we believe, but the sentiment applies with equal force to Wisconsin. The making of photographs is something which demands both skill, experience, and proper appliances. Krueger has them all, and makes the finest photo of any artist in this section. They cost no more than cheaper ones. Gallery over Jewell's store.

SANTA-CLAUS!
HEADQUARTERS FOR
HOLIDAY GOODS!

SMASH!!

BANG! BANG!



SMASH!!
Goes the prices for his benefit until after the Holidays.

Now is the time to buy your Furniture. We have the largest stock ever brought to the city, suitable for
HOLIDAY - PRESENTS.

PARLOR SUITS, PARLOR TABLES, PARLOR CABINETS, WILLOW ROCKERS, FANCY WOOD ROCKERS, EASY CHAIRS, CHIFFONIERS, PICTURES, ETC.

F. J. PINGRY & CO.

A Square Talk on
HOLIDAY - GOODS
Is at times Interesting.

CRUSOE & CO.,
Carry the Finest Stock of Dry Goods all the year round, and it isn't to be supposed that they will be behind at so important a season as the Holidays

Silk Covered Down Pillows,
China Silk Head Rests,
Plush Toilet Cases,
Manicure Sets, Etc.

They have got a Stock especially for the Present-giving Buyers which is on a par with all the other lines of goods in this Mammoth Establishment.

LINEN GOODS
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilys, Etc.
As Fine as can be Shown Anywhere.

Every Department Complete.

And Filled with Goods to Please Everybody.
Call and Look Them Over.

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It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of the latest design. Its Dining Car Service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or JAS. C. POND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

FISHDEALER—"How would you like a striped bass this morning?" Mrs. Newbride—"Oh, haven't you got any dotted ones?"

ATLANTA, Ga., November 21, 1893.

Messrs. Editors: My son, William, was, in 1886, entirely cured of cancer of the mouth, which had caused him much pain and suffering, by S. S. S. By advice of physicians, who were unable to relieve him, an operation was performed, extending to the jawbone (which they scraped), but the cancer returned shortly after, and commenced growing rapidly. Finally, after trying many other remedies, I commenced to give him S. S. S., and with the second bottle he began to improve; after seven bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and though six years have elapsed, there has been no return.

My boy is now thirteen years old, in good health, and I have every reason to believe is permanently cured of the cancer and his cure is due entirely to S. S. S.

J. R. MURDOCK,
95 Factory St., Atlanta, Ga.

AT a natural history examination—"What is the animal capable of the closest attachment to man?" "The leech."—London Globe.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur,"

told by Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which *The Youth's Companion* announces. It retains its place in 550,000 families by the very ability and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for $1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to Jan. 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

"I AM very popular," said the chrysanthemum. "Nearly every man that sees me wants to buttonhole me."—Washington Star.

People Who Make a Noise

Are the abhorrence of the nervous. But why be nervous when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rescue from that wretched condition? It invigorates the nervous system through the medium of renewed digestion and assimilation. Moreover, it is a sterling remedy for liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and an impoverished condition of the blood.

IT's hard to say what the politics of the man in the moon are. Sometimes the moon is wet and sometimes it's dry. Then, again, it is periodically full.—N. Y. World.

"REMEMBER that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c, 50c, and $1.00."

A STEADY job—walking a tight-rope.—Texas Siftings.

PUT TO FLIGHT

—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only *guaranteed* remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint" or weakness; for women who are run-down and overworked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

If it doesn't, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or $500 in cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.

A-BRIDGE

Your work and your cares, do away with all disappointments, BRIDGE OVER the sea of troubles which is constantly encroaching upon the sands of life and aging so many bright women before their years by securing at once a "CHARTER OAK" STOVE OR RANGE.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

WE WANT **1,200 ACRES.** Largest in the West. Valuable Specialties.

$180,000.00 Responsible. Highest Com. & Salaries. **SALESMEN**

For our immense stock of NORTHERN GROWN FRUITS, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc. Experience not necessary. PAY WEEKLY. Apply at once for terms, etc., stating age. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

PITH AND POINT.

—It may be that they always speak of a man as following the races because he never gets ahead of them.—Buffalo Express.

—Marion—"My fiance is very excitable. "When he proposed to me he acted like one insane." Martha—"Perhaps he was, dear."—N. Y. Herald.

—Deserved a Smile.—Angelina—"The man I marry must be handsome, brave and clever." Tompkins—"Dear me! How fortunate we have met."—Traveler's Record.

—Kate—"And so you are married? Keeping house, I suppose?" Maud—"Not exactly. There is a lady from Ireland who keeps the house, but she allows us to eat and sleep in it."

—The cabin boy was in the habit of eating his loaf-bread and leaving the crusts. Mate—"We eat our crusts here, laddie." Boy—"Weel, I'm leaving them tae ye."—Dundee News.

—"Doctor, is it true that extreme nervousness will produce nausea?" "Yes; I once saw a car full of people throw up their hands when two train robbers covered them with their pistols."—Philadelphia Record.

—A Large Subject.—Miss Laker (of Chicago—"You eastern people find the Chicago girl's foot a very satisfactory subject of discussion." Miss Bleecker—"That's because it covers the ground, you see."—Detroit Free Press.

—"That was quite a little joke of mine," he said, with enthusiasm, after he had exerted himself with a bon mot. "Did you see it?" "Oh, yes," she answered, wearily. "I saw it last week in a newspaper."—Washington Star.

—Congratulations.—Tailor—"Mr. Overdue, I hear that you are about to be married to Miss Bullion. Allow me to congratulate you." Overdue (extending his hand)—"Allow me to congratulate you!"—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

—The first thing to be done in preparing a recipe for piccalilli is for the housekeeper to run to a dictionary and find out how piccalilli is spelled. In these days of broad and extensive culture "pickled lily" won't go.—Somerville Journal.

—At a lecture on "The Decline of Literature" the eloquent orator shouted: "Where are the Chaucers, and Shakespeares, and Miltons, and Spensers, and Macaulays? Where are they, I say?" And a voice answered sadly from the gallery: "All dead!"—Tit-Bits.

—Mme. Trapino—"You told me, sir, that all I had to do was to leave the tablecloth outside during the night, and the fruit stains would disappear. Well, I did so last night." "Ah, then the stains—" "No! It was the tablecloth that disappeared!"—Intransigeant.

—All That Was Lacking.—"Rapid transit," said a western real estate boomer proudly, "is all that our town needs now." "Yes," replied his prospective purchaser, "if there was some means of getting away quickly people wouldn't be so afraid to come here."—Des Moines Argonaut.

—Nellie—I don't believe your brother loves me as much as he says he does." Fanny—"Oh, I'm sure he does! Why, when you were away last summer he acknowledged to me that he thought of you twice." Nellie—"Is that all?" Fanny—"But you must remember what a terrible task it is for him to think at all."—Boston News.

—The Inevitable.—"Have you finished that address of mine on 'Modern Progress?'" asked the great man of his private secretary. "Yes, sir," replied the brainy hireling. "Have you put in everything you could think of relating to the subject?" "Yes, sir; I have made it very exhaustive; I don't think anything further could be said." "Very well; just say at the beginning that 'I regret that, owing to the brief time allotted to me, I will be unable to go as fully into the subject as I could wish,' and let me have it."—Puck.

A PIECE OF ADVICE.

The Man with the Cough Didn't Wait to Hear the Kicker's Story.

In our sleeper was an old man who was going to Buffalo. He looked feeble and ill, and he had a bad cough. About the time we were ready to go to sleep his cough grew worse, and after a bit one man in particular began to kick. He called to the conductor and the porter, and made more fuss than the man with the cough. He got up and went to bed again, and got up a second time, and it was two o'clock in the morning before any of us got any sleep. When we turned out in the morning the kicker was still kicking.

"Look here, porter," he said to that official, "has that old chap with the cough got off yet?"

"No, sah."

"Where is he?"

"Ober dar, sah. He hain't dun got up yit."

"Well, when he does I want to give him a piece of advice."

"Yes, sah."

Fifteen minutes later, as the kicker was on his way to the dining car, he stopped at the old man's berth and said: "Come, old man, it's time to get up and cough!"

Receiving no answer, he parted the curtains and looked in, and next instant fell into a seat across the aisle. We went to see what was the matter and found the old man dead and cold, with his hands locked across his breast. He had been dead for two or three hours.

"Have you any advice to offer him?" one of the men queried of the kicker, who sat pale and trembling.

At that moment the train came to a halt at a station, and the kicker grabbed for his grip and disappeared from the train without a word in reply.—St. Louis Republic.

Invention Not Needed.

Lady—Why don't the railroads have mechanical appliances for loading and unloading trunks?

Depot Master—Well, you see, madam, lifting the trunks in the cars doesn't hurt anything but the men, and throwing them out doesn't hurt anything but the trunks.—N. Y. Weekly.

DILLETT & WALKER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office over First National Bank,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store. Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court House Square.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Wm. SHUMANN,
—Proprietor of—
Union Market.
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of
SHUMANN'S
FAMOUS • SAUSAGES.
The Best in the City. Try It.
Mason St., Rhinelander.

LIVERY AND BOARDING
• STABLE •
The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Carrful drivers furnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.
W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

INSURANCE! : : :

JAMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident Liability and Boiler Insurance for sale, and is Special Agent for the following companies National Life; Standard Accident; American Casualty. Persons Desiring Insurance Will do well to see him. None but the best.

MERCHANTS STATE
BANK.
Capital, $50,000.
Earned Surplus, $10,000.
Interest paid on time deposits

W. D. HARRIGAN
—DEALER IN—
Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand, Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick
Agents of all kinds, Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

ED. ROGERS,
Horseshoer!
Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.
I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.
Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

SLIMMER'S
NEW
Clothing . . .
. . . House.
IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING
With Gent's Furnishing Goods
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN **FURNITURE.**
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

The Finest Stock of
COOK STOVES HEATING
In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of
M. H. GREENLEY.

SPAFFORD AND COLE.

Trade doings at the store must be some indication that our prices are lower than other stores. It may be because our stock is so large and so varied that you can get about anything you want, from a paper of needles at 2½ cents per paper to a car of hay or a car of flour. Then think of the line of goods in between that we are making a specialty of. In foreign and domestic dress stuffs we can give you any thing in rough or plain fabrics. Storm serges seem to be a fevorite just at this time.

We have women and children's underwear without limit, plain and Jersey, from 50 cents up. Union and Equestrian suits in all grades and colors. We sell a number for a dollar. You can't buy away from us for $1.25.

There's a good, big saving between us and others on men and women's shoes, besides giving you 25 per cent. off every Friday. You can find the finest makes in the country E. D. Ford's McClane and Eggart's, John Kelly's, C. M. Henderson's, J. B. Lewis and a dozen other makers in full lines that gives an endless selection.

The boys report 50 new jackets just unpacked. They are the very latest things in make and material. They will only last a few days. Come early for a selection or don't blame us if they are gone.

We are more than pleasad with the way in which people treat us in trade and are making the store a money saver for you. Don't believe merchants who tell you furs are out of style. It is because they have none that they say that. All large stores show them. Perhaps you need some house furnishings?

Lace curtains 90 cents to $10.00 per pair. Portiers at any price. Smyrna rugs and mattings, table spreads, oil cloths and carpets.

Ingrain and Brussels carpets. No lack in these lines.

We unloaded 228 barrels of choice winter apples in the best varities. Cape Cod cranberries at 10 cents per quart.

SPAFFORD AND COLE.

THE NORTHWESTERN
Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or addess

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's • Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Giant Sleigh M'f'g Co.
—Manufacturers of—
Wagons and Sleighs
General Blacksmithing
Repairing Done on Short Notice.

The Price Tells. The Quality Sells.

J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!
Brown Street, Rhinelander.
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

RHINELANDER.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

A WORTHY ORGANIZATION.

The Rhinelander Advancement Association.—An Organization to Advance and Promote the Interests of This City and County.

THE building and development of a city must be accomplished by the building of houses and factories, and the development of manufacturing interests and natural resources. The home is the foundation of social order and tranquility, and manufacturing industries form the foundation upon which large and prosperous cities are built, teeming with life, enterprise and prosperity and enhancing the value of property. Everything, therefore, which encourages the establishment of business industries and helps to develop natural resources is of importance to the whole community.

Greatest among these aids are the Advancement Associations. Every city of any note has its Advancement Associations, which are of direct and general benefit, developing and increasing the size, wealth and prosperity of cities and towns, wherein they are located. Rhinelander has not been backward in this respect, and

THE RHINELANDER ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION,

has become one of the direct benefits to this city, and is in a prosperous condition. Its object is to promote the welfare and advancement of this city and county, by encouraging and securing manufacturing industries to locate here, furnishing sites for the same, and judiciously advertising the city, and in instances where circumstances will warrant granting bonusses.

The Rhinelander Advancement Association was organized under the state laws of Wisconsin, May 1st, 1891. Its capital stock is $7,500, it having 150 shares of $50 each. The organization is composed of the leading business men and citizens of this city, and

ITS OFFICERS

are: President, S. H. Alban; Vice President, W. E. Brown; Treasurer, E. O. Brown; Secretary and Manager, Paul Browne. The Association bought fifty acres of land from which two manufacturing sites were platted—one of fifteen acres and the other ten acres which left a balance of twenty-five acres which was platted into over one hundred building lots. Seventy-five of these lots have been sold at prices ranging from $75 to $150 each, and there are about forty lots more for sale. From thirty to forty houses have already been built on the lots sold. The Association has at present fifteen or twenty acres of

LAND LYING ON THE "SOO" R. R. TRACK

which will make desirable sites for manufactories. It also owns several other fine building and manufacturing sites in Rhinelander. Through its efforts the Wabash Screen Door Factory,—which is the largest of its kind in the world—was secured, as was also the Kirk Soap Co.'s box factory, and the prospects are now good for securing other manufacturing industries in the near future.

HOW THE PROFITS ARE MADE.

The profits of the Association are made by selling the residence lots, and enough lots have been sold to pay the original purchase money of the land, and to pay all bonusses, leaving a balance of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars in the treasury. Any reliable person can take what stock they desire, and pay the assessments made on it. There are about $3,000 worth of residence lots left, besides a fifteen or twenty acre manufacturing site. The Association is in a position where

IT CAN SOON DECLARE DIVIDENDS,

if the stockholders so desire, but many think it better to leave it in the fund for the further advancement of the place, and this we think is a wise move, taking into consideration the prosperous condition of the Association and the good work it has accomplished in the past.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF RHINELANDER AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE

in the way of natural resources, and railroad facilities, are so far ahead of most places in this section that the Association don't deem it necessary to subsidize industries to any great extent, however, at the same time it will always lend aid and encouragement, assist in in securing eligible sites for manufactories and in some instances where circumstances warrant, will give sites and bonusses for the location of a factory. It deems it as much for the interest of manufacturing companies to locate here where we have superior facilities as it is for Rhinelander to have them come. The Association is

ALWAYS READY TO CONSIDER PROPOSALS

from manufacturing companies wishing to locate here, and all such proposals by letter or in person will receive prompt attention, and careful consideration.

As the object of the Rhinelander Advancement Association is to promote the welfare of this city by encouraging manufacturing industries to locate here; also to advance the development of the great natural resources of the adjacent territory in the interests of Rhinelander, it is bound to succeed. With its equipment of officers selected from among our principal business men and its influential membership, all working for one common cause, the upbuilding of this city and county much good is bound to be accomplished, and our citizens have already seen the benefit derived from it. Ere long still greater results will show conclusively that "where there is union there is strength."

These Advancement Associations have become recognized adjuncts in every wide-awake city or town in the west, and there is not another association of this kind in Wisconsin that can show better results during the same length of time.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Faust Electric Light Works.—A Valuable Plant.

THE intellect devises and directs. It is the mental man dispensing with his animality. This is the age of speed and the industries of the close of the nineteenth century are surrounding themselves with forces and agencies amazing in their results. The world of mind is triumphing over matter. The very elements that once carried terror to awe-stricken men, are now tame in their hands, and serve them at will. Electricity has startled the world with its wonderful results. Already the developments of electrical science has given us a revolution in methods for the furnishing of light and the transmission of sound, and has evolved the elementary principles of a motive power which bids fair to supplant all others in the application to the development of productive energy. One of the most essential features of a city is the lighting of its streets, business houses and homes, and it gives the stranger an idea that its citizens are enterprising and are "up to the times" in the way of modern improvements. There is not a better lighted city of this size in Wisconsin than Rhinelander. The city is lighted by

THE FAUST ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was organized by Clark & Faust, who commenced to construct the works in the winter of 1889, and in January following the works were completed at a cost of about $20,000, and their value has grown since that time till it is now estimated to be worth $40,000. After six months time Mr. Casper Faust bought Mr. Clark's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. The works were first started with five hundred incandescent lights and twenty-five arc lights. But since that time they have been increased to over eighteen hundred incandescent and thirty-five arc lights, which is indeed a rapid growth. Present indications are that during the coming year the number of incandescent lights will be largely increased, and during next summer fifteen more arc lights will be added to the lighting of the streets.

THE PLANT

is located on Block 13 of the original plat of Rhinelander, and is equipped with the best electrical appliances. There are two incandescent dynamos—one a National and the other a Thompson & Hueston—having a capacity of eighteen hundred lights of sixteen candle power each. There is one arc light dynamo, each light being twelve hundred candle power. The machinery is propelled by one eighty-five horse power "Ideal" engine, and one eighty-five horse power "Rice" engine, and three tubular flue boilers whose combined capacity is about two hundred and fifty horse power. One of these boilers is seventy-two inches in diameter by sixteen feet in length, and the other two are sixty inches in diameter by fourteen feet long. Six persons are employed in and about the plant. At present there are

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY CUSTOMERS

furnished with lights, and all who use them speak in the highest praise of the light given. More customers are being added every week. When we take into consideration that the number of lights used has

BEEN TRIBBLED DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS,

five hundred of them being added during the past summer, while the number will be much greater the coming year, then will be seen the rapid growth of this important plant, and its value as a business interest of Rhinelander. It is indeed a good paying plant, with a continual healthy growth.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The time will soon come when an electric railway will become a necessity and an actual certainty in Rhinelander, and our people are already talking of it. Capitalists would find this plant a grand investment for their funds, as we understand that Mr. Faust will sell a part or whole of the plant to parties who will establish an electric railway in this city, and that it would be a paying investment for those interested there is no doubt. The plant has increased too fast for Mr. Faust to keep up with the demands of the present, and hence he is willing to sell a part or all of it. It would be practical to put in water power to run motors, and the abundance of water power that we have now in Rhinelander could be secured at a reasonable figure and utilized for this purpose. This valuable electric plant forms an excellent opportunity for outside capitalists to invest their money with splendid returns.

Mr. Faust is one of our pioneer business men and citizens, being one of the first to arrive here, and started the first hardware store. He has been identified with the growth of Rhinelander from its earliest commencement, and has taken an active interest in affairs that would promote its prosperity. Who would have thought ten years ago, when the site where Rhinelander now stands was a wilderness of trees, that today would be located a city of over five thousand inhabitants, provided with modern improvements and an electric light plant furnishing nearly two thousand lights to customers of this city. Verily the growth of Rhinelander has been wonderful, and she forms one of the possibilities of the great Northwest, which has amazed the public.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Its large Sales and Importance as a Commercial Interest.

GROCERIES rank as the foremost staples. The grocery trade of the United States is an interest whose exhibited figures form the largest in commerce, its actual sales being the greatest. It is largely of foreign products, and therefore is not the creator of any economic interest. But while an officiating minister to our enjoyment, it is an absolute necessity; therefore, in the very nature of things becomes a controlling commercial industry. Of course the retail houses of the land are the sources of supply which the masses must depend on, hence the grocery trade assumes an importance with reference to the wealth and general prosperity of the community that commends it to the attention of any work bearing upon the resources of the city. A prominent grocery house in Rhinelander is that of

MARTIN & CO.,

located at No. 239, Stevens Street, formerly known as the "C. O. D." store. This is one of our comparatively new business houses, having been established by the present firm Aug. 1, 1892, but from the time it was opened it has commanded a large trade, which is mainly due to the fact that first-class goods are carried, and the stock is kept fresh by constant replenishing. Mr. Martin is an enterprising and honorable business man, and successfully aims to carry such a stock of goods as will meet the wants of his trade. The brick building occupied is 20x80 feet two stories and cellar. The main salesroom has plate glass front and contains a well selected stock of family supplies. The cellar is devoted to heavy goods and a surplus stock, and commencing with

FINE DRAWING TEAS,

which are made specialties, we notice English Breakfast, Gunpowder, and four brands of sun-dried Japan, besides a ten-dust. These teas have been selected with special reference to their excellent drawing qualities. A leader is made of the sun-dried Japan, at 50 cents per pound, which from its superior strength and fine flavor has become a favorite with tea drinkers. Among

THE COFFEES ON SALE

are the celebrated Rio, Java and Mocha, both roasted and green, in bulk, besides the well known Lyon, Arbuckle, and the Sorosa package coffees.

THE SUGARS.

In this stock we see the cut-loaf, powdered and granulated, and light brown, followed by amber syrups and the genuine New Orleans molasses for table and cooking purposes. In this stock is the Plymouth Rock maple syrup, which takes the lead as a pure maple syrup. A specialty is made of

PURE SPICES, EXTRACTS AND BAKING POWDERS,

and in this invoice are pure cultivated spices, superior flavoring extracts, and leading kinds of baking powders. The stock of

CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS

is extensive. Here are luscious California and eastern fruits, comprising peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, berries, etc. Also vegetables, such as imported French peas, tomatoes, corn and beans. In bottled goods there are olives, chow-chow, pickles, imported and domestic sardines, mushrooms, catsups, salad dressing, potted ham, chicken, pigs feet, corned beef and game. These goods come from leading packing houses.

THE TABLE DELICACIES

are made up of pure maple syrups, jellies, jams, honey and cheese, and in the line of

FARINACEOUS GOODS

there is rice, sago, barley, oat meal, cracked and rolled wheat, corn starch, vermacilla, macaroni, and other goods of this class for puddings and deserts.

THE DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS

include the best London layer and other kinds of raisins, common Turkish and sweet California prunes, berries, cherries, apricots, peaches, figs, dates, etc. The best brands of

FAMILY FLOUR

are on sale, leaders being made of the "Gold Medal" made at Minneapolis, and the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) "Snow Drift" flour, both of which are well known and appreciated by housekeepers wherever used. Here is also kept the Chippewa Falls fresh ground Buckwheat flour and corn meal. Salt pork and beef and salt fish of different kinds are kept in abundance, together with vegetables, and a specialty is made of fresh dairy butter and fresh eggs.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS.

Choice confectionery of all kinds is seen in the show-cases, and a general stock of cigars and tobacco is on sale. A leader is made of the "Queen of May," a five cent cigar, which has met with great favor among smokers.

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS

and flower pots are offered at low prices. A full line of the best flower and garden seeds will always be found at this store.

FOR THE LAUNDRY

there is several different kinds of soaps, liquid and dry blueing, starch, washing powders, tubs, pails, washboards, clothes-pins, etc. A full line of the celebrated Babbitt soaps and the "1776 Washing Powder," has just been bought.

Thus, it will be seen that the stock is complete in all its departments, and the patronage enjoyed by this grocery house has been built up by honorable treatment of customers, carrying first-class goods and selling the same at reasonable prices.

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Stoves, House-furnishing Goods, Paints and Oils.

GENERAL hardware is a term almost unlimited in its meaning, for it includes everything, which from the long experience of the dealer, and the growing value of the trade he finds necessary to handle. A hardware store of these times may be said to be a small counterpart of the patent office at Washington, as nearly every article for factory, builders and house use has been monopolized by inventors, and the trade has become an extended one throughout the land.

The improvements in stoves has become equally as great during the past half century. The oldest stove in America is that which is still in use at the Capitol in Richmond, Va. It is an old-fashioned box stove, and was made in England, in 1770. The first attempt to use stoves in this country was in 1790, when a Mr. Pettibone, of Philadelphia, was granted a patent for a stove, which was claimed to be "capable of warming houses by pure heated air." Pettibone's stove was soon after put in the almshouse, and for quite a period it was confined to public places, its use for warming houses or cooking purposes not being thought of. The first advance towards a cooking stove was the celebrated Franklin stove with an oven, then came an oblong stove with an oven the whole length. This was followed by the "nine-plate" stove. About 1812, cooking stoves were manufactured by a Mr. Hoxie, at Hudson, N. Y. He was the first to elevate the fire-box above the bottom. In this stove the fire was made above and upon the oven, and the flame was made to descend from the top to the bottom of the stove. The James stove called the "saddlebags," followed next, and continued a leading cook stove for many years, till the present style of stoves superceded it. The first heating of houses with anthracite coal was accomplished in 1825. What would be the surprise of our great-grandmothers in comparing the modern stove of to-day with those of their time! This thought suggested itself to us while looking at the fine assortment of Peninsular stoves on sale by

M. H. GREENLY,

at his store in Opera House Block, No. 320, Brown street. Mr. Greenly, who had been in the hardware and stove business for some years previous in Minneapolis, established his store in Rhinelander one year ago the first of last November, and has had a growing trade since that time. He makes it a point to carry the best makes of goods in every department of his stock and this fact has become well known to his customers. The store building is of brick, two stories and basement, and in the rear is another building used as a tin shop. The salesroom is well filled with goods, and the basement is devoted to a surplus stock.

A GENERAL STOCK OF HARDWARE,

builder's material, house-furnishing goods, stoves and paints and oils is on sale. In

SHELF HARDWARE

the stock is composed of everything used by the mechanic or builder. Here are such well known goods for the carpenter as Stanley's planes, Jenning's bits, Madole's hammers, Diston's hand saws, the Simonds, the Atkins and the "Gilt Edge" cross-cut saws, the West Highgate (Vt.) hand-made axes, noted makes of chisels, plumbs, vices, etc. The pocket-cutlery comprises the celebrated Wells & Nelligar (Chicago) line and is warranted as represented. Here, also, are the best makes of razors, shears and scissors. A large stock of solid bronze window and door trimmings is seen, together with medium and common goods of this class. Also bolts, nuts and screws, etc.

THE BUILDERS' MATERIAL

includes wire and steel nails, hinges, locks, bolts, barn door hangers and rails, electric and common door bells, screen doors and windows, sash and doors, building paper, putty, glass, paints, oils and varnishes. In mixed paints the Peninsular line is carried. These paints are noted for their beautiful colors, and durability. They will not check or scale off, and a small quantity will cover a large surface. White leads, varnishes and oils of the best makes are on sale. Also colored and plate glass. Mr. Greenly furnished the large plate glass front for Pingry & Co.'s furniture store, of this city, which is one of the largest in Rhinelander.

GUNS, REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION

are kept, together with fishing tackle. This house has sold thirty guns this season, mostly rifles, which is a good showing for one store. A large and complete line of fishing tackle and anglers' goods generally has already been bought for the spring trade. This stock will be one of the largest ever brought to this county. We notice the full stock of

PENINSULAR HEATING AND COOK STOVES

is carried. The Peninsular Stove Company have factories at Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo, and take a foremost position among stove manufacturers of this country. Mr. Greenly makes a leader of the "Standard Peninsular" as a hard coal heater and has sold many of them in this city. While it is a surface burner it combines the excellent features of the self feed base-burners. The hot air circulating flue draws in and heats the fresh air and discharges it at a high temperature, and the foul air is drawn into the smoke flue, giving thorough ventilation to the room. It has a duplex grate, an annular shaking ring and revertible fire pot, and revertible base heating flues passing down the back of the stove and around the base, which increases its heating capacity immensely, and its radiatory surface is larger than other stoves of its class. The Oak Peninsular wood heater is one of the greatest wood heaters made, is easily controlled and beautiful in design. The Peninsular cook stoves and ranges are so well known as possessing all the superior points and modern conveniences as perfect in working qualities and durable in every respect that they need no recommend from us. House keepers everywhere know of their superior merits and wherever used they speedily become favorites. All the different styles of wood and coal heating Peninsulars are handled by Mr. Greenly. In furnaces he makes the "Gilt Edge" furnace, manufactured at Milwaukee, a specialty, a number of which are in use in Rhinelander, and are giving general satisfaction. Mr. Henry Stevens who has charge of this work has made a study of the same and is prepared to put up the furnace in the best manner, insuring pure heated and well ventilated apartments.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S STOCK

is large, and embraces tin, copper and granite ware, toilet sets, Mrs. Potts' sad irons, flat irons, table cutlery, clothes wringers, and hundreds of other articles called for by the housewife. In

OTHER GOODS

we see, the celebrated Gould iron house pumps, force pumps, bath tubs, leather and rubber belting, cordage and rope, steel goods, farmers' hardware, etc.

THE JOB DEPARTMENT

under the supervision of Mr. Henry Stevens, a practical mechanic of many years experience and, considered one of the best workmen in the Northwest, is provided with the best facilities for doing all kinds of tin, copper, and sheet iron work, and a rule has been made to do only first class work in all departments.

Mr. Greenly has by enterprise, reasonable prices and square dealing built up a large trade in Rhinelander, and is recognized in business circles as one of our progressive merchants.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Progress Made in Their Manufacture and Sale.

NO branch of industry has shown a more marked advance in the west during the past twenty years than the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes. Prior to 1860 this branch of manufacture in the west was confined to custom shops and a few retail dealers, who, manufacturing a few more goods than they could sell over their counters, sold them in case lots to their neighbors. During the war some of the more enterprising wholesale dealers of the east began to manufacture some goods for the trade, but it was not until 1870 that boot and shoe manufacturing began to assume its present aspect. Not only has this advancement been made in extent, but also in the work produced, for even the coarse boot or shoe of today presents style and a neatness of fit and finish that was unseen in even the better class of goods a quarter of a century ago. This feature is noticeable in the stock carried by

W. A. BERND,

at his store, No. 229, Brown street, for the stock presents in its details many features of super-excellence which justly entitles it to the consideration of the customers who favor the store and fully maintains its record for good goods at a fair margin of profit. Mr. Bernd's success has been noteworthy. He came to Rhinelander five years ago, with little or no money, and being a practical shoe-maker he worked on the bench till he secured enough money to put in a stock of goods, and from that time his success has been rapid, till he now carries one of the largest and best stocks of boots and shoes in the county. His store is 20x80 feet in dimensions and he handles a stock valued at about $6,000. In

LADIES' AND MISSES' FINE SHOES

the stock is replete with the elegant French kid dress or walking shoes, the light party or house slipper, and the medium and heavier kinds. Leaders are made of Levis & Brockholm, made at Rochester, N. Y., Gallman, Carpenter & Telling, (Chicago,) Winch Bro's, (New York,) and P. M. Marsluffs' notable makes. These goods come in French kid and Dongola, both McKay sewed and hand-turned, and in point of elegant style, perfect fit, finish and material used, are not excelled by other makes of shoes—spoken of collectively. Here, too, are seen medium priced goods from the same factories, and they are giving the best satisfaction. In

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' FINE SHOES

a specialty is made of F. T. Newbert & Co's (Milwaukee,) Strong & Carroll (Wymouth, Mass.,) Crossette & Co's (Abbington, Mass.,) and Winch Bro's (New York) hand-sewed and Good-year welt, shoes, which come in congress, button and lace, both narrow and wide toes. Superior stock, perfection of fit, and excellent workmanship have made these shoes leaders among fine footwear. Other reliable makes of shoes for both sexes are also kept. A stock of easy, comfortable shoes for old people's wear is also seen.

THE CHILDREN'S SHOES

are seen in all grades, both heavy and light, fancy and plain, and in this line leaders are made of the Neenah make of shoes, which contain excellent stock and good workmanship, and their superior serviceability is well known to parents.

THE LUMBERMAN'S GOODS

include the celebrated driving shoes and packs, which contain the best stock, are honestly made and are comfortable to the feet, hence are excellent value. A full line of other makes of heavy shoes for men and boys are on sale, and in

RUBBER GOODS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

the American, Gold Seal and the Wells-Goodyear makes are carried. A stock of slippers and felt shoes for both sexes are seen in different styles.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is given particular attention, and a first-class workman is employed. Hand-sewed shoes are made to order as well as rivermen's drive shoes. A large stock of these shoes are now being made up for the spring trade. First-class stock and workmanship are notable features that has made this work so popular. Repairing is also promptly and neatly done.

It will be seen that from out of the large stock of boots and shoes carried by Mr. Bernd, any lady or gent can dress their feet in any kind of footwear desired, while the prices are in keeping with the times. Mr. Bernd's increasing trade has demonstrated the fact that straight goods, low prices and impartial treatment will always win custom.

Next week we shall give sketches of more of our manufacturing industries, which are unavoidably crowded out of the paper, this week.

In our article relating to the post-office, last week, we gave the name of Miss Mollie Bruner as general delivery clerk. It was wrong, and should have read Miss Mollie Geible, instead.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods.

HOWEVER charitably inclined we may be as individuals, teaching us to hold and defend the position that the outer garments are not the true indication of the inner man, yet we involuntarily yield our respect and extend our courtesy to those with whom we are brought in contact who are well dressed. Expenditures for such purposes are recognized as entirely justifiable within the means of economy. A well fitting and stylish suit always attracts attention, and is the best medium for bringing the man who produced it prominently before the people. This fact is illustrated in the number of stylish suits recently turned out by

J. B. SCHELL,

Rhinelander's merchant tailor. He has during the present winter produced some of the best fitting and most fashionable suits ever seen in this section of the state, which has done no little to advertise his work. Mr. Schell's success in business since he came here is due to his painstaking efforts to please every customer, and the fact that he employs first-class workmen is reflected in the suits he makes. He has a large trade from other places as well as in this city, and keeps a traveling salesman on the road who is taking a large number of orders every week. For the holiday trade he is showing a rich assortment of

IMPORTED CLOTHS,

comprising suitings, overcoatings and a very extensive line of trouserings, in new and fresh patterns, which will make most acceptable and useful presents to a gentleman friend. In selecting your holiday goods don't fail to call at Schell's and examine his stock. His goods are the best and his prices are right every time.

The Smith family entertainment drew a large audience at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening. It was a combined musical and Smith program, which was well received. The bass solo of Mr. Bingham, the cornet solo of E. G. Squier, and the piano duet of Harley Woodard and Miss Owen were among the especially pleasing numbers. Prof. Jackson, a piano tuner who happened to be in the city, also gave a well rendered piano number. The church society netted a good profit by the entertainment.

The Wisconsin river will float more logs next season than ever before.

Dr. McIndoe was called to Eagle River on professional business Tuesday.

A. W. Shelton and wife have gone to Minnesota and Dakota for a brief visit.

Robert Thorpe drew the ponies raffled off by Ed. Berry Saturday night.

Tim O'Connor, N. Anson and Tom Landers, of Merrill, were in town Tuesday.

John R. Binder's announcement of holiday bargains in silverware should be noted by buyers.

Coffey & Schafer's ice rink on Boom Lake is patronized well every evening. The skating is good.

John Doney, the old stand-by of the Boom company cook shanty, has gone up to McNaughton to cook for Tom Doyle.

Miss Thania Peck has returned from an extended visit to Pulmyra and Waukesha. She takes her old position in the New North Office.

The local Grand Army and Sons of Veterans' Posts will have a hard tack and bean supper at their hall tomorrow evening.

H. C. Johnson has leased J. N. Keef's shop on Anderson street and will be ready soon to take orders for complete wagon and sleigh work.

The finest line of holiday crockery ever shown in the city is at Wiesen's. Fancy dishes, plain dishes, and dishes of all description, make and shape. *

S. M. Hutchinson has purchased Thos. Hagan's residence on King street, and will soon move into it. Tom will occupy one of his other houses.

Our stock of fruits is complete and fresh. We carry everything in season and are always supplied. Holiday orders given prompt attention.

* J. WIESEN.

Forty-two organs and four pianos, three of them of the highest grade, sold since September 1, is the record made by Willis Jewell. Good goods, honest prices and a square deal is what did it. *

The Lewis Hardware Co. have a number of second hand stoves which they will sell at astonishingly cheap prices. There are some good bargains in the lot. Call early to secure them. LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

The fireman's dance is a week from next Monday night.

Messrs. Robbins and Murray were down from Michigan for a few days this week.

Parish Nicholds was at Chicago and Milwaukee on a business trip this week.

Squier has silverware for the holidays. Variety, quality and prices to please everybody. *

Dr. Chas. McIndoe entertained about fifty young friends at his home last evening at pedro.

County Clerk Brennan was at Chippewa Falls last week, attending a meeting of the senatorial district canvassing boards.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Lewis entertained the pedro club Monday evening. C. C. Bronson and Mrs. Paul Browne captured the prizes.

Owing to Judge Bardeen's inability to be present the special term of court, which was to be held the 19th, has been postponed to a later date.

Charley Naylor has fitted up his bath rooms in excellent shape. They are now both roomy and well equipped. A bath can be secured at any time and at the low price of 25 cents. *

Uncle Tom and the $1,000 hound pup drew a fair sized audience Saturday evening at the Grand. The play's presentation was about on a par with the rest of the barnstormers who have been giving the piece for the past few centuries. It is an encouraging sign that people don't make the reception for Uncle Tom quite as gr cial as they used to.

The celebration of Rhinelander's birthday will go by unnoticed and unsung. There seems to be too much to attend to to make the day a success to those now here, to spend any time in commemorating the day somebody first come. The town and its record speak for themselves, and we will try and live thro' the birthday without any oratory or champagne.

At the annual election of officers of the G. A. R. the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, R. Reed, Senior Vice Commander, L. Horr; Junior Vice Commander, G. H. Goom; Quarter Master, F. M. Mason, Officer of the Day, B. T. Pugh; Officer of the Guard, C. DeCanter; Chaplain, T. McLoughlin; Sergeant, D. Kirk; Adjutant, L. J. Billings.

Wiesen's for fresh groceries. *

Take the babies to Krueger's for their photos. His gallery is over Jewell's store on Brown street. *

Anyone desiring the best bargain ever offered in business property of Rhinelander should consult C. H. Naylor. The property is opposite the Fuller house and will be sold at a sacrifice, either in whole or in part. *

The Rhinelander Whist Club were entertained at John Barnes' Saturday evening. The club includes a number of scientific whist players and undoubtedly some games will be arranged with neighboring towns. The members are Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton, John Barnes, C. M. Chambers, J. R. Snyder, L. J. Billings, S. S. Miller, J. D. Day, J. B. Schell.

At their regular meeting last Friday evening a large number of Knights of Pythias were present and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

C. C.—M. H. RAYMOND.
V. C.—S. M. HUTCHINSON.
P.—J. H. SCHROEDER.
M. of F.—E. C. STURDEVANT.
M. of E.—M. W. SHAFER.
M. of A.—F. C. ULRICH.
K. of R. & S.—A. D. SUTTON.

The Mill Men's Union has completed all arrangements for their two grand balls on the night of January 2, 1893, and they certainly indicate a highly enjoyable evening. At the Grand Opera House the famous band of Prof. Klingbril, of Wausau, will furnish the music. It consists of seven pieces, as follows: Two violins, cornet, clarionet, trombone, flute and piano. At the New Grand the best of local talent will furnish music. The Catholic ladies will furnish an excellent supper in the Cover building on Stevens Street.

Ties! Ties! Ties!

Wanted for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad.
Address,
HEINEMANN BROS.,
3-4t Wausau, Wis.

Stoves at Bargain Prices.

The Lewis Hardware Co. have a large stock of goods still on hand which they will sell at cost price to reduce stock before inventory. This is the best opportunity ever offered to stove buyers, and should be taken advantage of at once.

* LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

Holiday Goods In Endless Profusion at Reed's. Gifts for all. Make Your Selection while the Assortment is Complete

---

E. M. Kemp has rented the house on Pelham street, formerly occupied by W. H. Brown, and will occupy it about January 1st.

Thomas Hanley, a chopper in Herrick's camp near Minocqua, was killed by a falling tree Thursday last He lived at Eau Claire.

Robert Blackburn has given up his position with Brown & Robbins and will have charge of the books of the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Company, at Choate, Mich. His place at Robbins is taken by Andy Bolger.

For Christmas and New Years.

Ice cream at Reed & Son's. Leave your orders for large quantities by December 20th.

Holiday Excursions.

For Christmas and New Years, the M., L. S. & W. R'y will sell excursion tickets to all stations on their line within a distance of 200 miles, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale December 24, 25, 26, and 31, 1892, and January 1 and 2, 1893, good going only commencing date of sale and good returning until and including January 3, 1893.

H. C. BRADER, Agent.

"McFadden's Elopement."

The above attraction is strictly first-class in each and every appointment, and will appear in this city at the Grand Opera House, Saturday evening, December 24th.

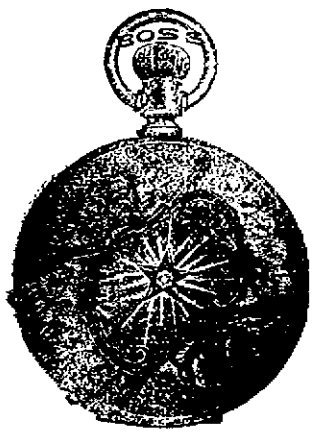
McFadden's Elopement is not a farce comedy, but is a new departure from the old, worn-out style of so-called Irish comedies, though possessing some of the most ludicrous situations imaginable, it possesses a well defined plot which is never lost track of.

The company engaged for this production were carefully selected fo their individual merit, and every attention is given to staging the comedy in a proper manner. The "World's Fair Band and Orchestra" are second to none, and the daily novelty street parade never fails to attract universal attention and praise. The usual prices will prevail. Seats on sale at E. G. Squier's store.

The display of holiday goods at Wiesen's is of a variety sufficient to suit the tastes of all, from the creeping babe to the gray haired sire. None of them but what are new and bright. The list includes handsome china sets and pieces, fancy and plain dishes, toys, dolls, books, and the usual amount of holiday presents. The stock has been purchased at a low figure and will be sold accordingly. No one should buy until they call at our store. J. WIESEN.

Some down river lumbermen met at Merrill a short time ago and decided to extinguish the Rhinelander boom. They passed a series of resolutions saying that the boom works here were not only poorly constructed but horribly managed, and that not only they but the owners knew it. They subscribed some money for a campaign fund and pledged themselves to go before the legislature and ask that the Boom Company's charter be repealed. They acknowledge that Rhinelander has got the bulge on down river towns when it comes to getting log drives, and they show a desperate desire to legislate the town's advantage off the face of the earth. It is amusing to see such men as Alex. Stewart, Walt Scott and Bill Bradley pleading for mercy and acknowledging Rhinelander's position as the seat of power. They should be resigned to their fate. It is simply history repeating itself. There was a time when Port Edwards had quite a boom, but they couldn't get their logs so well after Wausau began operations. Stevens Point lumbermen kicked and lawed until they were tired of it, trying to make the same men who are now squealing so loudly, pass their logs faster. The Merrill and Wausau men who drive this river have bullied and misused everyone below them on the stream, and as soon as Rhinelander began cutting lumber they objected, because it interfered with their drives. As a matter of fact the Pelican Boom Company handles their logs better than any boom on the river, considering that all logs pass through it, and over a hundred million are stopped here. The disadvantage of location is something which Wausau and Merrill think hadn't ought to be allowed to operate on them, and their squirming at taking the medicine that every little place below the principle point has to take, is amusing. It was all right when they gave it to some one else, but when it isn't their way they propose to simply legislate their opposition out of existence. But time will soon remedy the trouble. As the number of logs passing below grows smaller year by year there will be less kicking. It is natural that they should kick, and Bradley can thank the fact that there is a dam and a boom above him, or Wausau and Merrill would serve notice on him to quit the earth.

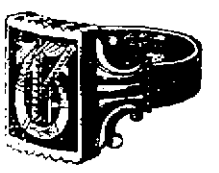
Weisen makes a specialty of fresh roll butter. It is always in stock, and always good, as it all comes from the same maker. *



Closing Out at Cost.

AT COST.

AT COST.



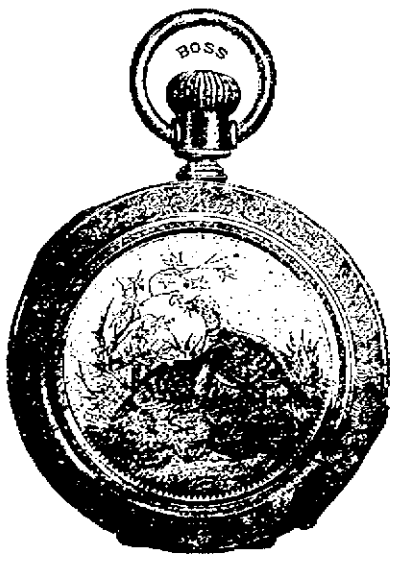
—The Entire Stock of—

Watches, Clocks, . . .

. . Jewelry and Silverware

—To be Sold at and Below—

ACTUAL COST PRICE.



—The Finest Line of—

Chains and Charms, . .

. . Gold Pens and Pencils

Ever Shown in Rhinelander,

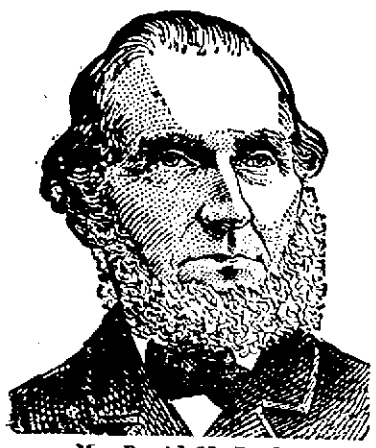
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, with 11 Jeweled Elgin, Waltham or Springfield Movements, going at - - - - -	$18.00
2 1-2 Gross Tea Spoons, per set, - - - - - - -	1.60
77 Nickle Alarm Clocks, Must go at this sale at - - -	.70
Ladies' 14 k Boss Filled, Warranted for Twenty Years, at	$8.00
W. M. Roger & Bros.' Knives and Forks, Per Set, - -	3.00
103 Roger & Bros.' 1847 Childs' Sets to be Closed Out at -	1.10
17 Fine Eight day Marble Clocks with Cathedral Gong, Only	8.00

J. R. BINDER, RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

Stoltzman Opera House Block, 316 Brown Street,



Mr. David M. Jordan
Of Edmeston, N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been seriously troubled with my liver and kidneys. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse than a living being. **I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate nothing but gruel.** Had no more color than a marble statue. After I had taken 3 bottles of **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** I could eat anything without distress. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered. **I feel well and am well.** All who know me marvel." D. M. JORDAN, retired farmer, Edmeston, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills

YOUR HEALTH.

The citadel of life must be guarded at two points. In the first place there is the danger of taking cold. We take cold through the skin and this affects the kidneys and the lungs. So intimately are these organs connected, that a cold affects both. In order to relieve the system, both should be treated, or rather the whole system should be regulated. This is done by Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure. It acts as a stimulant and restores the organs to action. The other weak spot is the digestion. When the food does not digest, it accumulates and causes fever, sickness and death. The Laxative Gum Drops will remove all waste material from the system and do it without pain or griping. Ask your druggist for these remedies and see that he gives them to you.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

Driving the Brain

at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

-How is-
-Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY PRICE 25C.

Salvation Oil "Kills all Pain." Try it! Only 25c.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Baked Tongue: Boil the tongue till it will peel; trim off the soft parts near the roots; put the tongue in a baking pan; pour over a sauce of stewed and highly-seasoned tomatoes, and bake a nice brown.—Ohio Farmer.

—Cream Sponge Cake: Three eggs, one cupful sugar, half cupful sweet cream, pinch of salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted into the flour; beat the yolks of the eggs, add sugar, salt, cream and enough flour to make a batter, beat the whites stiff, then stir into the mixture; add enough flour to thicken, but do not get it stiff; bake in patty tins.—N. Y. Observer.

—A beautiful center cloth seen had autumn leaves in the brown and flame shadings worked over it in irregular patches, giving a most natural effect of being scattered over the cloth. There is a falling off in the rage for Dresden designs in needlework, the dainty little rosebuds and gay little pansies having evidently had their day. It was a lovely day, but a little too enthusiastic to last.—N. Y. Times.

—Cream Puffs: One-half cup of butter melted in one cup of hot water; set on the stove to boil; while boiling stir in one cup of flour; when cool stir in three eggs, one after the other, without beating; drop on hot tins and bake twenty to thirty minutes. Filling: One cup of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, boil and thicken with cornstarch, flavoring with one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla.—Boston Budget.

—Potato Yeast: Three large potatoes boiled in one quart of water; peel and mash fine; add three tablespoons of sugar. Mix the mass into a pint of water in which the potatoes have been boiled. Add a teacup of good yeast. Put in a stone jar, and in four hours it will be ready to use. Keep in a cool place, and make fresh yeast from it in four days. One teacup of yeast will make one pan of finger-rolls and one loaf of bread, or two loaves of bread.—Harper's Bazar.

—In kitchens where there is a great deal of cooking more or less grease will escape down the pipes of the sink, and it is desirable to have what is known as a "grease trap." This is a simple cylindrical trap resting on the floor. By an arrangement of the pipes of inlet and outlet, the undersurface of the water in the trap is continually drawn off, and the grease by reason of its own consistency floats to the top and remains there, whence it may be removed through a cover in the top of the trap. Such a form of trap as this is desirable, because it is effectual and at the same time is of the simplest construction.—N. Y. Tribune.

—A young oak tree growing in a glass or vase of water is not only ornamental but interesting. Place an acorn suspended by a thread within half an inch of the surface of the water. Let it remain undisturbed for a couple of months, save for the filling up of the vessel to replace evaporation and an occasional complete change of the water by a siphon. The acorn will throw a root down into the water, and upward will shoot a slender stem with glossy leaves. Hyacinth glasses are the best for the purpose. A little charcoal at the bottom is needed to keep the water. These are frequently seen in English restaurants.—N. Y. Times.

—A tartare sauce is a most delicious sauce to serve with fried fish, broiled chicken, lamb or veal. It is also served with some cold meats. Like mayonnaise it is a cold sauce, which is thickened and the foundation is the same as that of an ordinary mayonnaise dressing. Break the yolks of two eggs in a bowl, add, drop by drop, at first, a half cupful of the best olive oil. After the oil has been dropped in until the sauce becomes thick like creamed butter, it may be added more rapidly. When the oil is all in add about two teaspoonfuls of good, sharp Taragon vinegar, a teaspoonful of fine English mustard, a shallot or a small onion, minced very fine, twelve capers, a small cucumber pickle, chopped as fine as possible, an even teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper.—N. Y. Tribune.

REVIVAL OF OLD STYLES.

Antique Furniture Is Matched by Gowns of the Same Period.

In house toilets there is a craze for the revival of old styles and the fashionable modiste of the present must familiarize herself with the belles of history or she is but little in demand. Antique effects are no longer confined to house furnishings, but the woman of wealth and fashion who can gratify every whim must needs introduce into her wardrobe gowns and garnitures which are of medieval origin.

I called one day upon a well-known social leader who received me in a room furnished in Louis Quinze style. A glance or two at the gown my hostess wore provoked an exclamation of surprise as I noticed that it was in exact harmony with her surroundings.

"You are fancying yourself back in the French court of more than a century ago, are you not?" she asked with a smile. "Of course, it seems odd and perhaps ridiculous that I should attempt the reproduction of a certain period in my room furnishing and costume, but let me tell you how it happened.

"Having seen at a friend's house a Louis Quinze room I became so enamored with its uniqueness that I was determined to have one myself. After this was obtained I gradually became impressed with the absurdity of receiving visitors in an apartment which was a copy of past styles, while my toilet was fashioned after the most modern modes. Finally I decided that I would try a 'harmony scheme,' and that the minutest detail of my dress should be in tone with my surroundings. And this is the result," she finished, while I expressed my admiration of the beauty and originality of the idea.

But it is not every woman, I thought, says a writer, who would so skillfully have guarded against grotesqueness, and whose efforts at reproduction of past French fashions would not have borne the mark of "mistaken conceptions."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.

AMERICA'S

Greatest • Furnishers

17, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, Grand Ave, Milwaukee

Carpets,
Furniture,
Draperies,
Crockery,
Bedding,
Stoves &
Ranges.

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee, Wis.

CARPETS.

Lowell Body Brussells, 90c.
Lowell Ingrain, 49c.

All other makes just below other stores' prices. We boast greatly of our carpet smartness. Give us the opportunity by calling and see if we should not be proud of our stock.

CHAMBER SUITS.

Buying big by selecting so admirably, selling so closely on the heels of the first cost—brings trade to our ever popular Chamber Suit Department. We've a handsome three piece Chamber Suit for $12.50
Another one for $15.00
Another one for $16.50
And so on all the way up.

Garnishing up one's home nest is the most fascinating thing in life.

We've the handsomest line of Lace Curtains in the city in our Drapery department. The ones we mention below come in two prices $5.00 and $6.00, Caledonian by name. No other store has them.

Then the Bamboo Curtains, beautiful designs, $2.50.

Easels, screens, etc.,—all the little fancies that pleases the woman who takes delight in garnishing up her home nest.

It isn't every day that you get a $3.50 lamp for $1.98, yet that's the case here.

STOVE HINTS.

A little fore thought, plenty of dry wood and a heating stove go a long way toward making a happy home. Our stove department is complete in every respect.

HEATING STOVES

For $4.50, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.75, $9.00, $10.75, $11.00, $12.50, $15.50, $17.50, $18.00, $21.00, $23.00, $25.00 on up.

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$3.75, $4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.75, $8.50, $9.50 up. Over a hundred to choose from.

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

Try it. Car just in.

W. S. JEWELL.

M. L. S. & W. R'y.

FINE Parlor and Sleeping Car Service

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FAST TRAINS

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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,

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THE GOGEBIC, PENOKEE AND MONTREAL IRON AND MINERAL RANGES,

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The Manufacturing Centers and Lumbering Districts of Central and Northern Wisconsin.

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DIRECT LINE

Via NEW LONDON Jc. and G. B., W. & S. T. P. Ry

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STEVENS POINT, GRAND RAPIDS, WINONA LA CROSSE,

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SUPERIOR, DULUTH,

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Guide Books, Maps, Time Cards, and full information furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

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Job Work!

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Cards,
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WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,

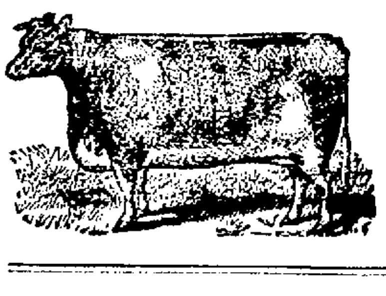
BROWN STREET,

Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,



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MEAT,

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RHINELANDER, WIS.

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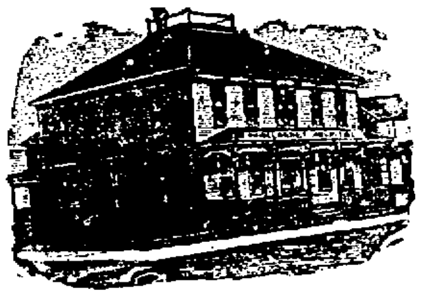
MERCHANT * TAILOR.

Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis

Rhinelander Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For $6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury. During the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.



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Resident Surgeons.

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Harrigan Bros. & Co have secured the exclusive sale of this noted Flour where it can be had at prices no greater than those charged for inferior grades. The highest awards have been given Gold Medal Flour manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Sold by Harrigan Bros & Co., W. S. Jewell, Martin & Co., T. Solberg, Holmes & Husen, Rhinelander, Wis....

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The National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, OVER $55,000,000.

The Guaranteed Cash Values endorsed on all National Policies have made the company famed for its liberality and justice. It is the "Policy Holder's Company." Take no policy unless it has these cash values plainly written on its face.

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Great financial strength. Low death rate. Low expense rate. Large dividends. We Sell the Safest Insurance in the World.

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Real Estate Loan and Insurance.

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I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each. Also many of the Finest Business Sites.
Time given purchasers who intend building.
Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

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I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

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I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Fire Insurane at Equitable Rates.

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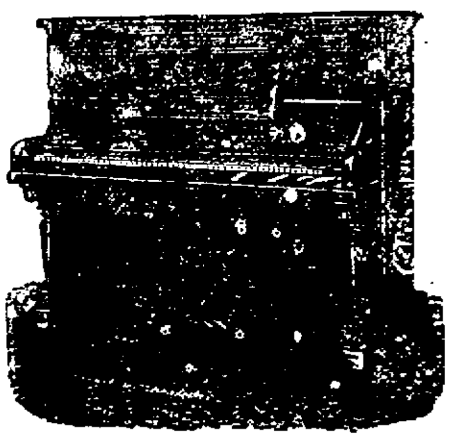

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Kimball and Great Western Organs---The Finest Made.

As a **FIRST-CLASS** Piano
The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

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Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

DIED IN PRISON.

Martin Burke, One of the Murderers of Dr. Cronin, Passes Away in the Penitentiary Hospital at Joliet—His Connection with the Crime.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 10.—Martin Burke is dead, and the mouth of another Cronin conspirator is thus sealed. He died and made no sign. Of the convicted murderers only Dan Coughlin remains. He is serving a life sentence in the prison. O'Sullivan, the iceman, died last winter without making any public confession. With the death of Burke the unpunished conspirators obtain new safety. Burke has been failing for months, wasting away with consumption. For weeks he lay in the hospital. A month ago it became apparent that his case was hopeless.

When Burke first entered the penitentiary in January, 1893, he was placed in the cooper shop. He remained there until last summer, when he contracted a severe cold which steadily grew worse and necessitated his change to lighter work. After a short period in the shoe shop he went to the "idle room" for three weeks, and afterward was removed to the hospital, quick consumption having developed.

Since his entry to the hospital Burke has steadily declined, and Dr. Frederick, the prison surgeon, who made an examination Friday of the man's condition, expressed the opinion that he could not live more than a week. His end, however, came rather unexpectedly.

Burke was well aware that his end was near at hand, and being an ardent Catholic, asked that Father Daniel, of Joliet, come to see him. Father Daniel went early Friday morning, and after talking with the surgeon and with Burke administered the last sacraments of the church to the dying man.

As he was sitting in a chair Friday evening talking to the convict nurse about his case he referred to the last examination made by Dr. Frederick and said: "Well, I guess it is all up; it's all right, anyway." After some further conversation he reverted to his approaching death and said: "If I die I want Forrest to come down and take my body to my folks." He referred to W. S. Forrest, who conducted his case and has since been busy in carrying the Cronin case to the supreme court.

Burke had hardly made this reference to Forrest before his whole frame was shaken by a sort of convulsion. His head fell forward. There was a gasp or two and he was dead. There was no hemorrhage and death came comparatively easy.

The prison officials say that, to their knowledge, Burke has never spoken a word about the Cronin case since he has been in the prison. He not only never mentioned it of his own accord, but would decline to discuss it when it was brought up. He was on friendly terms with the attendants and talked freely on all other subjects.

Burke's connection with the Cronin murder was believed to be that of a hired man. He never stood high in the councils of the conspirators, but took his orders from "Dan" Coughlin. It was he who assisted in fitting up the Carlson cottage and making arrangements for the killing. According to a partial confession, said to have been made by Iceman O'Sullivan, Burke waited inside the doorway of the Carlson cottage on the night of the murder armed with a club. O'Sullivan, who did not know that murder was to be done, hurried from the house and standing outside heard the blows and Dr. Cronin's shriek. This story corroborated the theory of the prosecution. It was supposed that Burke struck the fatal blows.

Burke appeared early in the conspiracy and was seen by Hakan Martinson, the express driver, when the furniture purchased by the mysterious "J. B. Simonds" or "Williams" arrived at the cottage March 22, 1889. It was claimed on the trial that Burke had previously been seen at the rooms that were prepared at 117 Clark street and afterward vacated. Burke, from all accounts, was an ignorant workingman, unscrupulous and prejudiced, entirely under the influence of the shrewder members of Camp 20. When the cottage had been rented Burke was seen by the Carlsons, who lived next door, and he told them his brother, who was an invalid, was coming to occupy the rented house.

After the murder and the finding of Dr. Cronin's body Burke did not figure as a suspect until he had been described by the Carlsons and Martinson, the expressman. Descriptions of him were sent broadcast and on June 17 he was arrested at Winnipeg, Manitoba. When taken into custody he threatened that some one would suffer for his arrest. On June 21 he was fully identified by Martinson and Officer Collins. There was some trouble in securing extradition papers and Burke was held by the dominion authorities to wait further evidence. On June 29 Burke and six others were indicted by the grand jury. On June 30 the court at Winnipeg ordered his extradition, further identification having been made by Charles Carlson. On July 24 Burke's lawyers made an unsuccessful attempt to secure his release. Not until August 5 did the prisoner reach Chicago. He was kept under guard at the police stations until August 8, when he was removed to the county jail.

The next day he was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." The trial began August 30. Every web of evidence drew Burke deeper into the dark conspiracy. It was shown that he prepared the cottage, was there on the night of the murder with Coughlin and others, with whom he had been drinking, and that previous to the killing he had indulged in threats of a violent nature. During the long trial he remained stubbornly indifferent and received his life sentence with no show of emotion. The prosecution never had much hope of securing a confession from him, O'Sullivan being the one whom they thought might "squeal" after a year or two of imprisonment.

Martin Burke belonged to that class of Irish with the transmitted hatred of centuries for informers in his heart, and his impulsive nature and uncultivated mind made him an easy tool of those who wished to play upon his patriotism. To an Irishman with nationalist feeling an informer is the worst detested and the vilest thing on earth, and he who puts such a one out of the way is regarded as a hero by Irish revolutionists of extreme views. If Burke had any hand in the murder of Dr. Cronin it was, his friends say, because he was led by knaves to believe that the doctor was an informer and in the pay of England. Ignorant, devoted and without any of the finer social feelings, he would naturally be selected for a desperate deed. His vanity could be played upon until he was brought to the belief that to assassinate a man denounced as an informer by those whom he trusted was to play the heroic role of an avenging patriot.

Operatives Starving.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—At the close of the week there are 30,000 non-union cotton operatives out of work in Lancashire. The deepest distress prevails among them. Already everything available has gone to the pawnshops, which are filled with pledges of all kinds. The majority of the sufferers are unable to obtain credit, and are foodless and fireless at a period when the weather is unusually inclement. They are reluctant to apply for public relief, nevertheless the poor law officials are busy doing what is possible for the destitute.

FOUR MEN HANGED.

A Quadruple Execution in the Jailyard at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—At sunrise Friday Dennis McCarthy and Stephen Hite (white) and Grant Thomas and Nelson Lewis (colored) were hanged in the jail yard for murder. This is the first quadruple hanging in this state.

Before going to the scaffold Thomas said to his minister: "I am an innocent man and God will punish those who swore my life away." Neither of the condemned men made any statement on the scaffold.

At 7:45 o'clock the four condemned men entered the yard of the jail and saw for the first time the scaffold where death awaited them. Up the steps of the scaffold they marched, Hite leading. He walked firmly across beneath the noose to the west, McCarthy next to him, Thomas next and Lewis under the noose to the east. All but Thomas stood with bowed heads. He looked about at the crowd and bowed to men he knew in the crowd and at the windows of the jail.

The deputies arranged the nooses and pinioned the men at 7:46 o'clock. Hite, while being pinioned, kicked off the slippers he wore. The priests talked continually to Hite and McCarthy and the colored ministers spoke occasionally to Thomas and Lewis. Thomas glanced curiously at the rope and beam above him.

At 7:47 o'clock the cap was adjusted over McCarthy's head and then quickly over the others. Not one spoke. The noose was then adjusted on Hite, Thomas McCarthy and lastly on Lewis at 7:49. All stood firm. McCarthy yawned as the noose was adjusted.

At 7:54 the drop fell. Hite struggled from the first. Grant Thomas' arm drew up and McCarthy's hands moved convulsively. Lewis hung limp.

At 7:56 Lewis had not moved and to all appearances his neck had been broken by the drop. The struggles of the others grew less. At 7:57 the doctors found Lewis' pulse 128, but it quickly fell to 72. Grant Thomas' pulse was 120; Hite's was 44. McCarthy's pulse at 7:58 was 98. At 7:59 Grant Thomas' pulse half a minute later was imperceptible. At the same moment Hite's pulse could not be counted. At 8 o'clock Thomas was the only living man. His pulse was 60. A faint beating of their hearts could be detected for several minutes, but at 8:09½ o'clock all were pronounced dead.

When Dennis McCarthy shot his wife to death on the evening of September 7, 1891, he also took the life of his unborn babe. McCarthy was a drunkard and his wife was forced to support herself and children. Four months before the murder he accused his wife of infidelity, and after beating her deserted his family and went to St. Louis. There he remained a few months, when he wrote a letter saying he was coming home to kill her. Reaching the city, he went straight to his home, kissed his wife in greeting her, and took his little boy for a walk. He returned alone. Three flashes from a pistol and Dennis McCarthy was an uxoricide.

Stephen Hite suffered death for a crime committed while drunk. His victim, Albert Baurman, and Hite first met in a saloon on the night of September 29, 1891. They had several drinks together, when a quarrel arose and Hite was ejected from the saloon. He waited outside, and as Baurman appeared snatched a cane from his hand and struck him with it. Baurman recovered the stick and Hite drew a knife and plunged it into Baurman's heart.

Grant Thomas was hanged upon purely circumstantial evidence. Birdie Coleman was found strangled to death on the morning of February 9 last. Thomas, who had known her from childhood, was seen to enter her house a half hour before the crime was committed and leave it a few moments before it was discovered. He was but a youth, his victim but a girl, although a wife. They were known to have quarreled, but it was some time before the tragedy. When arrested he protested his innocence, but was unable to prove an alibi, was tried and sentenced to death.

A boy called Nelson Lewis a "chinch bug" and he shot him to death. They were negroes, and met at a dance on the night of November 28, 1891. Lewis had been slighted by the black damsels and formed a grudge against George Dean, a youth of 16. As the latter left the ballroom Lewis called to him to wait, but Dean replied that he had no time to waste on chinch bugs. Pulling a pistol, Lewis coolly rested his arm on the shoulder of one of the women, fired and Dean was a corpse.

IOWA'S FIGURES.

Pluralities of the Successful Candidates for State Officers and for Congressmen.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10.—The executive council has completed the canvass of the vote at the recent election for state officers and congressmen. McFarland (rep.) for secretary of state has a plurality of 22,778; McCarthy (rep.) for auditor, 22,221; Beeson (rep.) for treasurer, 22,164; Stone (rep.) for attorney general, 22,-832; Perkins (rep.) for railroad commissioner, 22,394. The pluralities of the congressmen are as follows: First district, Gear, 729; Second, Hayes, 7,772; Third, Henderson, 1,460; Fourth, Updegraff, 590; Fifth, Cousins, 1,098; Sixth, Lacey, 1,175; Seventh, Hull, 6,080; Eigth, Hepburn, 4,337; Ninth, Hager, 2,478; Tenth, Dolliver, 4,944; Eleventh, Perkins, 1,277.

CATTLE DYING BY THOUSANDS.

Terrible Suffering from Drought in New Mexico—Loss, Forty Per Cent.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—A prominent cattleman just arrived from northwestern New Mexico says that for more than two years the heavens there have refused to yield rain and as a result the water courses are dried up and the irrigating ditches are useless. Said he:

"At a low estimate 75,000 to 100,000 head of cattle have died from starvation and lack of water. The railroads are shipping cattle out of the region by train loads, but thousands of these cattle will die as they are too weak to withstand the winters. Some cattle companies estimate their loss as high as 60 per cent, and the average will run 35 to 40 per cent. The sheep are in almost as bad condition as the cattle. The heaviest losses are in Colfax and adjoining counties."

Mortgage for $15,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 10.—Resolutions have been filed with the secretary of state authorizing the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago to execute a mortgage to Adrian Iselin, Jr., and George G. Haven, of New York, for $15,000,000 bonds, to be issued bearing 5 per cent. interest and maturing in 1942.

Editor Dana for United States Senator.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—In an editorial the Herald advocates the election of Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun, to succeed Frank Hiscock in the United States senate.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Hid Her Wealth.

Mrs. Anthony Gregg, of Dover, recently left her home for a trip to Milwaukee. On the way she was taken sick and died. After her death it was discovered that she had secreted large sums of money about her home. Fifteen hundred dollars was found in the bottom of a crock filled with lard. In an old rag bag was found $1,000. In a small box on a pantry shelf was found another thousand. In the woodshed and other outbuildings were discovered sums ranging from $500 upwards. In a Milwaukee bank she had deposited $8,000, and besides owned a couple of farms.

Charged with Murder.

Matthew R. Ashton was arrested at Janesville charged with murdering his aunt, Mrs. Daniel Stone, of Fulton, on the 5th of June last. Mrs. Stone was killed by being choked or suffocated, and her body was then thrown into a cistern. The body was forced through a hole 11 by 14 inches that opened into the cistern. The crime has been shrouded in mystery until the grand jury brought in an indictment against Ashton. Mr. Stone, the husband of the murdered woman, is one of the rich farmers of that section.

Owens Discharged from Jail.

Henry L. Owens was discharged from jail at Chippewa Falls by Judge Bundy. He was convicted of obtaining $400 under false pretenses from L. M. Newman, cashier of the First national bank, and sentenced to four years at Waupun. After serving eighteen months he was turned over to the sheriff of Chippewa county by the supreme court, who found an error in the information upon which he was convicted. Owens went east. He is wanted in Chicago for the same offense.

Says His Son Was Murdered.

The statement was made by Charles E. Jones, of Beloit, father of Bert Jones, the boy killed at Elgin, Ill., the other night, that he had been murdered and was not the burglar whom the storekeeper supposed he saw. He says he thinks his son was shot down on the street while returning peacefully home from the theater and intimates that he will begin criminal prosecution against Mr. Curtis, who killed his son.

A Tramp Commits Suicide.

The body of an unknown man, evidently a tramp, was found hanging in the corner of an old rail fence near Waukesha. The man had knotted a couple of handkerchiefs together, tied them to the top rail, then to his neck, and, having sat down, deliberately strangled himself to death.

The News Condensed.

Palmyra is threatened with a wood famine for the first time in the history of the place.

C. P. Pillsbury is to build a 10,000-barrel daily capacity flour mill at Superior. The mill will be the largest in the world.

Patrick F. Finn, proprietor of the Farmers' Exchange grocery in Hudson, arrested for bigamy, pleaded guilty.

West Superior officials are charged with receiving money from the gambling contingent as payment for protection.

Andrew Haagenstad, a Norwegian, 60 years old, was knocked from the Chicago & Northwestern track near London and fatally hurt.

C. O. Walker, aged 33 years, a native of Wisconsin, was shot and killed at Sunnyside, Cal., by an unknown person.

Fred Marsh, one of the most dangerous counterfeiters in the country, was arrested in Milwaukee. He will be taken to San Francisco, where he is much wanted.

Miss Kate Doherty, of Berlin, graduate of the Wisconsin training school for nurses, goes to Leavenworth, Kan., to serve as head nurse in the Soldiers' Home hospital.

George White, an old and respected resident of Ashland, dropped dead from heart trouble. He had been engaged in the lumber business for twenty years.

Nick Elmere, a farmer of New Glarus township, was killed in a runaway.

News of an iron discovery in Douglass county, near Gordon, has just leaked out.

Indictments have been returned by the grand jury against all of the Beloit saloon keepers.

James O'Rourke, living at Janesville, lost three fingers in the draw machine in a shoe factory in which he is employed.

The annual reunion of the Twentieth Wisconsin volunteers was held at Watertown.

Domestic trouble caused Charles Behan, a farmer living near Antigo, to blow out his brains.

Sheriff J. B. Kennedy, of West Superior, has secured a verdict of $7,000 against the Superior Terminal Company for personal damages.

Luther T. Howard, one of the oldest persons of the town of Wauwatosa, died at his home at the age of 86. He came to this state in the '30's.

At Beloit occurred the death of Dennis Garrigan, at the age of 63. He had been a resident of the city for forty years.

Janesville has secured two new industries, a shelf factory and a foundry, both to be moved from Springfield, O.

Three new banks with an aggregate capital of $1,400,000 have opened their doors in Milwaukee—the Wisconsin national bank, the Central national bank and the German-American bank.

During his stay in Milwaukee Henry Villard let slip the information that Prince Bismarck is a stockholder in the Milwaukee street railway system to the extent of 200,000 marks, or $50,-000.

A. J. Cowles, aged 92 years, a resident of Beloit nearly forty years, died while sitting in his chair. He and his wife recently celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Cowles died a few months ago.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

PROVED HIS LOVE BY FIGURES.

His Rival Only Valued the Girl at Her Weight in Gold.

"Miss Keedick—Dora," began young Mr. Hipple—"Dora, dearest, I love you!"

"So does Mr. Spatt," replied Dora.

"I know it; but he can't love you as I do. It isn't in him."

"But he says I am worth my weight in gold."

"Dora, how much do you weigh?" asked the young man.

"Let me see," replied Dora, meditatively, "What is my weight now?"

"I suppose it is about 120 pounds."

"No; it is not quite that. I never weighed over 115, and that was last winter. But what are you doing?"

The young man had taken a pencil and an old letter from his pocket and was figuring on the back of the envelope.

"We'll call it 113," he said. "In 113 pounds there are sixteen times that many ounces, or 1,808 ounces. Now, gold is quoted at $20.67 an ounce; 1,808 at $20.67 per ounce amounts to $37,-371.36."

"What on earth are you doing, Mr. Hipple?" Miss Keedick demanded.

"I am ascertaining the difference between Mr. Spatt's valuation of you and my own estimate. His value of you, as reported by yourself, is precisely $37,-371.36. The creature actually has the audacity to place a cash value upon you, and one of such paltry proportions too! Less than $40,000 for a superb and angelic being like yourself! It is figured down to cents even! Think of the odd thirty-six cents, my dear! The very idea of lugging in the paltry copper cent as a measure of your value! Yet that is precisely what my rival has done. Now, Dora, love, I value you at billions on billions of dol—"

He did not finish. She interrupted him with the exclamation: "I am yours, George."

The wedding will occur in about six weeks.—Harper's Bazar.

—All Editors There.—"What's the population of this town?" "Four hundred and sixty-five," "How many editors?" "Haven't I just told you the population?"—Atlanta Constitution.

"BEAR traders," so often spoken of in financial reports, do not trade in bears, as might be supposed, but in lambs.—Lowell Courier.

FOR Coughs and Throat troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.

A RESTAURANT mutton-chop never looks half so sheepish as the waiter who serves the microscopic object.

THE Grip of Pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A KNOCK DOWN argument.—"I shall never be found out, and I need the money more than the boss does."—Boston Transcript.

FOR indigestion, constipation, sick headache, weak stomach, disordered liver—take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

IT is not against the game laws to eat a poached egg.

S. K. COBURN, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

AN adder's bite—the bank clerk's lunch.—Lampoon.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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Opp. P. O., Minneapolis. Post and cheapest. Catalogue free. RICKARD & GRUMAN, Proprietors.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

☞NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

FITS CURED. Trial Bottle free by mail. Cures after all others fail. Address HALL CHEM. CO., West Phila., Pa.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

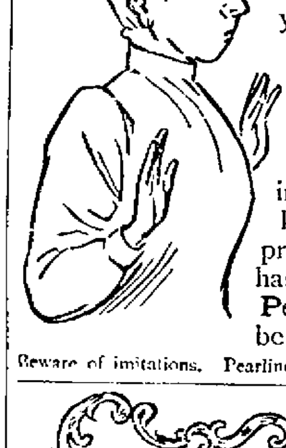
CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A. N. K.—G. 1426.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

You Wonder



why Mrs.— [redacted]
Washing Co[redacted]
you knew th[redacted]
is using Pea[redacted]
perhaps [redacted]
you are [redacted]
mustn't thi[redacted]
pounds are [redacted]
inal one, and [redacted]
know it. S[redacted]
prize-giver, th[redacted]
has to tell yo[redacted]
Pearline, or [redacted]
be honest, sen[redacted]

Beware of imitations. Pearline is manufacture[redacted]

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For[redacted]

The Ladies' Ho[redacted]

has a New Series o[redacted]

"The Brownies 'Ro[redacted]

AN entirely new series of Adventures of [redacted] will be given in their first trip around [redacted] will visit all the leading countries, explorin[redacted] London Tower, climbing the Alps, gamb[redacted] across Scotland's heather and Ireland's [redacted] repairing the sea-washed dykes of Holland, sailing up the Danube and the Rhine, and finally penetrating the land of the Esquimaux and the North Pole. Their sports and adventures in strange countries will be the most amusing in their history, and Mr. Cox has made for the series the funniest drawings ever created by him.

Subscription Agents wanted Profitable Work

Send for terms

One Dollar a year 10c. a copy at the News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODWARD & CO. SELL GRAIN BY SAMPLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH AND WEST SUPERIOR.

HURRAH FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Right Now I am Ready with a Fine Line of Christmas Gifts. Presents you Want at Prices you Like:

Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, **Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,** **Silk Suspenders,** **Gents' Fine Neckwear,**	**Plush Caps for Everybody,** **Gents' Silk Umbrellas,** **Gents' Gloves and Mittens,** **Gents' Night Shirts,**

FREE! FOR THE BOYS: FREE

Every Purchaser of $3.50 worth of Goods or over will receive their Choice of a **FINE SLED** or a first-class pair of Steel **CLUB SKATES.**

Men's Suits and Overcoats at Cut Prices for the next Thirty Days

LOUIS ZOLINSKY, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER.

308 Davenport St.—Two Doors West of First National Bank.

... build up the body. Exercise, pure air —foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank

and four tree for the little ones will be incomplete without some of those ornaments at Reed & Son's.

If you want to make a Christmas present of a watch or clock, Binder, the jeweler, is the man to consult.

The jewelry trade is usually the best for holidays, and Binder has purchased a big stock suitable for the occasion this year. Call at his store in the opera house block before you buy anything in that line. *

The Book sale is now on a ...'s. No shelf worn books, all new. Cheaper than you ever bought them before. Illustrated books for Children, Story, Travel, Advent-er, Etc.

For Christmas and New Years the "Soo" line will sell round trip tickets between all local stations on its line at fare and one-third. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, 1892, Jan'y 1 and 2, 1893. Limited to return up to and including Jan. 3, 1893.

CHAMBERS, Agent.

Lumbermen who need such printing as time books, scale cards, orders or anything else, should not forget the New North office.

E. C. Leonard will display the greatest line of 5 and 10 cent goods ever displayed in the city this season. There's lots of things in the stock that make suitable Christmas presents. *

Reed & Son, the leading confectioners, have purchased an immense stock of candy for the holiday trade. The little folks are aware of this, and you may be sure they will not forgive you if you fail to get them a box of those elegant cream bon bons or carmels for a Christmas present.

Couches and Divans, Carpets and Rugs, Settees and Solid built cots, Mouldings and Picture frames, Easels and Rests, Clock shelves and Ancient What-nots, Chairs that are trimmed up in satins and and plush, Beds that are downy and soft—In fact the whole shooting-match, all that one needs, to furnish from cellar to loft. Pingry has them. *

What do You Want?

As time carries us near the best days in the year—the day of merriment and gift giving—we all wonder what we will get to give away. The older ones like something and the young ones must have the same. There is no place in Rhinelander better furnished with things of necessity and luxury than the store of Spafford & Cole.

In and outside wraps, foot, hand and head wear of any description. Muffs and boas in great variety.

The finest things in Silk and Cheffon scarfs, ties and handkerchiefs, notions and holiday novelties.

We have just opened an endless lot of Glass, Crockery and China in fancy little beauties, such as china teapots, sugars and creamers in sets, fancy china cups and saucers, fancy china plates, Meissen cups, saucers and plates in sets, lace edged fruit plates, lace baskets in china, basket pin trays, and an endless lot of fancy stuff that we cannot tell you about without you seeing.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

WANTED.—To communicate with party who purchased ticket from Rhinelander to Minneapolis and return, and used the going coupon Oct. 3. Inquire at Soo depot.

Someone who desires to buy a good residence lot, a horse, cow, buggy, surrey, cutter, harness, whip, robes, good roomy barn and all improvements, can get a decided bargain at Paul Browne's office. The price is decidedly low. *

John Colrue is selling a large number of the celebrated Standard sewing machines throughout the county now-a-deys. It is the best machine on the market. *

Leaders are a necessity in any order or vocation of life. Krueger is the leader on photography in this section because he does the finest work and charges no more for it than the makers of inferior pictures do. His gallery is over Jewell's store. *

Wood Wanted.

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until December 24, 1892 for the furnishing of 150 cords of green yellow birch and maple wood, 4 feet long, and 30 cords of green tamarac wood 4 feet long, and 20 cords of green yellow birch and maple wood, 2 feet long, all to be delivered at the school buildings in the village of Rhinelander.

SAM S. MILLER,
Sec. School Board.

"A Yard of Pansies."

By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to make every one of our readers a present of one of these exquisite oil pictures 36 inches long, a companion to "A Yard of Roses," which all have seen and admired. This exquisite picture, "A Yard of Pansies," was painted by the same noted artist who did the roses. It is the same size and is pronounced by art critics to be far superior to the "Roses." The reproduction is equal in every respect to the original, which cost $300, and accompanying it are full directions for framing at home, at a cost of a few cents, thus forming a beautiful ornament for your parlor or a superb Christmas gift, worth at least $5. Send your name and address to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York, with three two-cent stamps to pay for the packing, mailing, etc., and mention that you are a reader of the New North, and you will receive by return mail one of these valuable Works of [illegible]

Notice.

Cut this ticket out, take it to J. R. Binder's jewelry store, and receive a free chance on an elegant solid gold lady's watch or a handsome ten air music box.

No.______
RAFFLE TICKET
GOLD WATCH OR MUSIC BOX.
SATURDAY, DEC. 24, '92.
One Chance. J. R. BINDER.

The raffle will take place Christmas eve at Binder's store. Everybody remember it. *

Land office at Wausau, Wis.,
Nov. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on Jan. 5, 1893, viz.: Tellis Bertrand, H. E. No. 6083, for lot 2, Sec. 17, T. 39 north, R. 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Girard, Geo. Bertrand, Joseph Thompson and Mike Stalk, of Rhinelander, Wis. E. B. SANDERS,
N23 6t. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
Nov. 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on Dec. 15, 1892, viz.: John Peterson, H. E. No. 6288, for lot 3 Sec. 18 township 37 N., R. 9 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: Geo. T. Oleson, Otto H. Oleson, Andrew Clementson and Ole Hanson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
November 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 6, 1893, viz: George A. Chase, H. E. No. 6370 for the Lots 3, 4 and 5, section 24, township 37 north, range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Prescott Calkins, W. A. Boyer, Chas. Williams, Lawrence Doyle, of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

Winter Season.

We are showing a large and well selected Stock of Garment for Winter Wear, including

Plain and Fur Trimmed Jackets,

Coats and Ulsters, Plush Jackets, Cloth Capes and Wraps. A large line of Seal Coats, Small Furs and Fur Trimmings guaranteed to wear.

Colored Dress Goods, Both imported and of domestic manufacture from 25c a yard upward.

Black Dress Goods in a large variety of new weaves. We make a Specialty of Mourning Goods.

Silk Dress Goods The largest assortment of Plain and Fancy Silks ever before shown by us, including black and colored velvets. We will send samples.

T. A. Chapman Co., Milwaukee.

Now is the time to buy your

Winter Clothing

Select From the

Best Assortment in Town

. . . . It Costs no Mor."

at **W. L. BEER'S.**

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELANDER.

. . . . ACORN STOVES AND RANGES. . . . .

• • • • THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY. • • • •

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Etc